

THE ARMY.

GENERAL Orders No. 41, from Headquarters of the Second Military District, contains the proceedings of a military commission which convened at Charleston, S. C. The first case tried was that of EBBY JOHNSON, freedman, who was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The following is a summary of the case, and the remarks of Major-General SICKLES on the case:

It is in evidence in this case, that on the 20th of April, 1867, EBBY JOHNSON, a freedman, caused a band of fifteen or sixteen freedmen, armed with muskets, to be assembled at a rendezvous near Florence, in Darlington District, telling them in his own person, and by one CORNELIUS MARCH, who acted under his order, that if they did not assemble at the rendezvous, he would put them in arrest, and stating to them that he had authority to arrest W. Z. WINGATE, for an assault on one HEPSEY DIMERY. At the rendezvous JOHNSON inspected the arms of the freedmen, and ordered them to be loaded, and then proceeded with the freedmen toward the residence of W. Z. WINGATE, which is about two miles from the place where the band first assembled. When near the house of said WINGATE they were overtaken in his lane by him as he was driving in a buggy toward his residence. He was stopped in the lane and the traces of his mule were unhitched from the buggy by the freedmen who had formed on one side of the fence; he was then ordered to get out of his buggy and give up his arms, if he had any, by JOHNSON, who ordered the crowd not to fire at WINGATE or molest him. WINGATE got out of his buggy and JOHNSON took him aside and asked him to render some satisfaction to JOHN DIMERY for a violent assault committed by WINGATE upon his daughter HEPSEY DIMERY, threatening to take him, WINGATE, to Florence or Marion jail, unless he complied with the demand. It was there agreed between WINGATE, JOHNSON and DIMERY, that WINGATE should cross out an account against the members of the DIMERY family in satisfaction for the assault upon HEPSEY. WINGATE then asked JOHNSON and the crowd up to his house to witness the agreement, which was then reduced to writing and signed by WINGATE and DIMERY, who both expressed themselves as satisfied with the adjustment, and JOHNSON, with others, witnessed the agreement. WINGATE then invited JOHNSON into another room and treated him to liquor, after which the band left the premises without further disturbance. It further appears in evidence that WINGATE did assault HEPSEY, who is about fourteen years old, and so violently that the blood ran down her head, and that he had not been proceeded against by the civil authorities previous to his arrest by JOHNSON, and that the father of the girl was afraid to make a complaint to the proper authorities against WINGATE, because he had been told that he would kill him if he did, and believed he would do so. WINGATE was under the influence of liquor at the time when JOHNSON arrested him.

It is averred in the specification that JOHNSON and the crowd threatened to shoot WINGATE when he was halted, and when he got out of his buggy, but this averment was not proved.

In the specification to the second charge, it was averred that JOHNSON assumed to have "been duly authorized by B. F. WHITTEMORE, a Chaplain and Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, to act as a captain of a company or troop of freedmen," which was not proved.

The recent statute of South Carolina making a party a competent witness in his own behalf, when offered by himself, is not obligatory upon military commissions. It is, however, desirable that citizens tried before military tribunals should not be deprived of the benefit of any testimony available to them in the civil courts of their own commonwealth, and this more liberal rule is commended to military courts in the exercise of their discretion in such cases.

The proceedings, findings and sentence are approved. Fort Macon, N. C., is designated as the place of confinement, to which post the prisoner will be sent, under guard, with a copy of this order.

The commanding officer of the post of Darlington, S. C., will cause W. Z. WINGATE to be arrested and sent under guard to the Provost-Marshal-General at these headquarters, who will prefer charges against him for assault and battery, with a club, upon the person of the girl HEPSEY DIMERY, to be tried by a military commission.

WILLIAM Z. WINGATE was also tried before this commission upon the charge of assault and battery upon HEPSEY DIMERY, and being found guilty was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment and to pay to the girl a fine of twenty-five dollars, General SICKLES approving the sentence.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERMAN, commanding the Military Division of the Missouri, on the 21st of June, issued the following order:

To accomplish, as far as possible, a concert of action and uniformity of practice throughout this Military Division, embracing the great plains from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, with their tribes of nomadic Indians, the following general rules are adopted:

I. By the laws of Congress, the management of Indian affairs is committed to the Interior Department, and by it delegated to a Commissioner of Indian affairs, to general superintendents, special commissioners, and agents, to reside among the separate tribes or nations. And when the Indians actually reside on a reservation, or restrict themselves to territory guaranteed to them by treaty, the military are commanded and the civil authorities notified that those treaty rights are the supreme laws of the land, and must be respected; but when the Indians leave their reservations and go beyond the country committed to them, and there commit a crime, they fall under military control or subject themselves to arrest and punishment by the civil power.

II. For military convenience the Division has been divided into three military departments, that of Dakota,

to the north, commanded by General TERRY; that of the Platte, in the middle, commanded by General AUGUR, and that of the Missouri, to the south, commanded by General HANCOCK. Each of these departments coincide, as near as can be, with the State and Territorial lines, and each commanding general has a part of the Regular Army, as large as can be spared from other quarters, and has a general supervision of the military police of his department, and has also other special duties which cannot be made public.

III. All this extent of country is embraced in some State or Territory, with civil officers acting under their own special codes; and, as a great diversity of opinion and practice exists as to how far the civil authority can apply, especially in cases such as have recently prevailed, where Indians in small bands have infested the traveled roads and exposed settlements, it is hereby made known that if each State and Territory will organize a battalion of mounted men, ready to be called into the service of the United States, it will be called for by the Department Commander, and used in connection with the regular troops, if an emergency should arise, in his judgment, to make it necessary. In that event the regiment, or a part thereof, will be mustered in, according to the laws of Congress now existing, each man to provide his own horse, for which the allowance of forty cents a day will be stipulated, and the same pay, clothing food, and allowances as are now or may be hereafter provided by law. But it must clearly be understood that it will require an appropriation by Congress to make the actual payment of everything, except rations, forage, and supplies needed by such volunteers, during the time they are in the service of the United States; but that Congress will so appropriate there is little doubt, provided the necessity for the call be manifest, as evidenced by the judgment of the Department Commander, ratified by myself and the General-in-Chief. Whenever such a battalion is organized, the Governor of the State or Territory should notify the Department Commander of the fact, with such report of numbers, location of companies, etc., as will enable him to judge of their availability.

IV. The civil authorities of said States and Territories should, by their sheriffs of counties and by their deputies, have small posse armed and prepared, at all times, to pursue and hunt down the small horse-thieving bands of Indians who, by dispersing, avoid the military forces. When they have made captures clearly within the county, or within their official jurisdiction, the thieves should be confined in the county jail and proceeded against according to law; but if traced to any Indian reservation, the case should be reported to the United States Marshal, by whom the property stolen should be demanded through the Resident Agent, and a demand made for the surrender of the thief or thieves. Should there be any doubts, the captured Indians should, if possible, be delivered to the commanding officer of some military post, who will receipt for them, and hold them subject to the supreme authority of the Government. Sheriff's parties, in pursuit of Indians who have committed thefts, will be justified in using their arms, unless they promptly surrender on demand.

V. When horses, mules, or stock of any kind are stolen by Indians and can be traced to a reservation, a demand should be made at once of the Agent, and if the tribe be entitled to annuities, it is understood that such annuities are chargeable with the value of stolen property; but if the theft is committed, as is usual, by the small bands of warlike tribes, who have come from a great distance and do not belong to any reservation, it is almost impossible to recover the value. The United States is not liable for such theft any more than for highway robbery committed in one of the more settled States.

The Governors of States and Territories interested in the foregoing are requested to communicate freely with department commanders on all these subjects, and by way of appeal, only, to me or to higher authority.

BREVET Colonel E. C. MASON, Captain Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, left San Antonio, Texas, with Companies A and K of his regiment, for Fort Bliss, to relieve the companies of U. S. colored troops now stationed there. The following is a list of the officers who accompany Colonel MASON: ED. S. MYER, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry; J. B. ENGLE, Second Lieutenant Thirty-fifth Infantry, Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Assistant Commissary Subsistence; B. H. HERKNESS, Second Lieutenant Thirty-fifth Infantry and Post Adjutant; J. W. BEAN, Second Lieutenant Thirty-fifth Infantry; WM. MORRIS AUSTIN, Assistant Surgeon and Brevet Captain U. S. Army.

A PRIVATE soldier of the Third U. S. Cavalry was recently tried before a General Court-martial, which convened at Fort Union, N. M., on the charge of desertion. The specification to this charge set forth that the accused deserted by escaping from the Gerard House. The accused was found "Guilty" of the charge and specification preferred against him, and sentenced:

To forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances that are now or may become due him, except the just dues of the laundress and sutler, and after he has served out the sentence he is now undergoing, that he be indelibly marked on the left hip with the letter D, one inch long; have his head shaved, and be drummed out of service.

Major-General HANCOCK, commanding the Department of Missouri, makes the following remarks upon the case:

In the case of Private JOHN MAX, Company L, Third U. S. Cavalry, the proceedings, findings and sentence are disapproved. The record shows that the prisoner escaped from confinement while undergoing a previous sentence of a Court-martial. It is held that this does not constitute the crime of desertion, on the ground that an escape from a degrading punishment cannot be regarded as an abandonment of the military service, which is a status of honor. The charge should have been laid under the 99th Article of War. The prisoner will remain in confinement until the expiration of his original sentence, when he will be released and returned to duty.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERIDAN, commanding Fifth Military District, has issued the following order announcing Colonel McCLEURE, as Chief Paymaster of the District:

Colonel DANIEL McCLEURE, Assistant Paymaster-General U. S. Army, having been assigned to the charge of the Pay District of New Orleans, and having reported at these Headquarters, is hereby announced as Chief Paymaster of this Military District, in the place of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. H. MCPHAIL, relieved.

The Major-General commanding takes much pleasure in testifying to the very faithful and efficient performance of his duties by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel MCPHAIL, while he was Chief Paymaster of this District.

Notwithstanding the great extent of the command, the many changes of posts and the difficulty of communicating with them, Colonel MCPHAIL turns over to the charge of his successor a command paid up to the last muster-day; a fact which needs no comment to show the character of his services.

MAJOR-GENERAL SICKLES, commanding Second Military District, on the 25th ult., issued the following order with reference to the observation of the 4th of July:

The ninety-first anniversary of the Independence of the United States, on the 4th of July next, will be appropriately observed throughout this command.

At sunrise a salute of thirteen guns will be fired; at 12 m., one gun for every State; at sundown a national salute, at which time the troops will be paraded. At stations where the prescribed salutes cannot be fired the troops will be paraded at 12 m., and fire a *feu de joie*.

Upon all public buildings, Federal, State or Municipal, the proper authorities will cause the American Flag to be hoisted at sunrise and kept flying until sundown. The shipping in the several ports and harbors are requested to observe the requirements of this paragraph.

All public offices will be closed unless for the transaction of urgent business, and no labor except the necessary policing will be performed by the troops.

The commanding officers of the posts are charged with the execution of this order.

In accordance with orders from the War Department, similar orders have been issued by the other District commanders.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERIDAN, on the 20th June, ordered that, upon being relieved by the Forty-first U. S. Infantry, the One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. Colored Troops (Volunteers) will be concentrated at Brownsville, Texas, where it will be mustered out of service as an entire organization, its services being no longer required. Immediately upon muster out, as above, the regiment will proceed to Richmond, Virginia, for final payment and discharge.

An order from the War Department on the 29th ult., directed Department commanders in addition to the salute prescribed by paragraph 270, Revised Regulations, to give such orders for an appropriate observance, by the troops, of the approaching anniversary of the Independence of the United States as the state of the service within their respective commands may render appropriate.

The headquarters of the Ninth Cavalry and four companies under command of Brevet Major-General EDWARD HATCH are to garrison Camp Stockton, Texas.

NEW BOOKS.

THACKERAY'S LECTURES. ENGLISH HUMORISTS AND THE FOUR GEORGES. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Under the above title these enterprising gentlemen add another volume to the popular edition of Thackeray's works, now being issued from their presses. The lectures are printed in fine, large type, on good, colored paper, and will undoubtedly meet with an extended sale among summer tourists, to whom they will prove very pleasant reading. The purpose of the lectures is not to present any grave historical treatise, "but to sketch the manners and life of the old world; to amuse for a few hours with talk about the old society; and, with the result of many a day's and night's pleasant reading, to try and while a few winter evenings for my hearers." The pleasant, easy style in which the lectures are written at once puts us at ease with our author; and in reading them we seem almost to see the bodily presence of the lecturer while we join with him fully in the evident pleasure he takes in talking about the personages he discusses.

CRITICAL AND SOCIAL ESSAYS. Reprinted from the New York Nation. New York: Leypoldt & Holt.

Some English publishers have recently issued several successful works made up of essays taken from the *Spectator*, *Examiner*, *Saturday Review*, and other papers of a similar character, and the present reprint is worthy of the success obtained by the similar English works. The *Nation* well deserves the success it has obtained, and the essays which are now reprinted are worthy of the more permanent form in which they are presented.

RAYMOND'S HEROINE, a novel by an anonymous but certainly very meritorious and skilful order, has been published by the Harpers as one of their Library of select novels, which now comprises 292 works.

In accordance with Special Orders No. 8, dated Headquarters Mountain District, Department of the Platte, Fort Philip Kearny, D. T., April 29, 1867, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel N. C. KINNEY, Captain Twenty-seventh U. S. C. Infantry, has resumed command of Fort C. F. Smith, Montana Territory.

BREVET Colonel J. F. WADE, Major Ninth U. S. Cavalry, in charge of a detachment of recruits for that regiment, has been ordered by General SHERIDAN to proceed with the detachment to Galveston, Texas, and report to the commanding officer of that district for further orders.

REPORT OF THE NAVAL BOARD OF VISITORS.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY,
ANNAPOLIS, MD., June 5, 1867.

THE Board of Visitors appointed by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy to witness the examinations at the Naval Academy in May, 1867, and to inquire into the state of its discipline and general management, met at Annapolis on the 20th, and commenced the duties assigned them, and continued until the examinations were completed and the several departments had been fully inspected. As each Board of Visitors, thus annually appointed, differs in composition from its predecessors, and embraces no continuity of service, it is compelled to rely upon its own investigations and to report the actual condition of the Academy when visited, without that fuller statement of its progress or decline which larger experience and a critical comparison with other visitations might afford. If, however, something is lost in this respect, much is gained by the advantage which freedom from commitment to any particular theories or to any previously expressed opinions affords to each Board for the exercise of entire independence and impartiality in their criticism and judgment upon whatever subjects come under their observation or discussion. And in this connection we take great pleasure in saying that, while the Superintendent and officers of the Academy have, with eagerness and courtesy, extended every facility in opening to our view all its departments and details, and in furnishing the results of their experience and opinions when desired, there has been no effort made to obscure or to shield from censure anything faulty in its administration and discipline.

Indeed, if there be one characteristic of the Institution more striking than another, we believe it may be found in the open, honest, and manly spirit which inspires both officers and pupils. A proper estimate of the value and usefulness of such an institution as this, will depend very much upon a right conception of the object to be obtained and the necessity of the kind of means employed for securing it. The existence and maintenance of this Institution and of the Military Academy at West Point, themselves declare the public judgment that ordinary schools and colleges do not, and cannot furnish the peculiar instruction and training which are required by the military and naval service. Nor is there anything at all singular in maintaining these schools for their special purposes, since we have always recognized the necessity and advantage of separate schools for instruction in law, medicine, and theology; and the increase of knowledge and the multiplication of educational facilities are also bringing into existence separate schools for the study of science and the arts. War is no longer the contest of brute force for the victory on land or sea, but, among all civilized nations, has been reduced to the three elements of science, aptitude, and skill.

It is to be remembered, however, that all these professional schools contemplate a large amount of previous study, and demand liberal attainments in their candidates for admission. Nor does the Military Academy form a complete exception, since its members enter at maturer age than to the Naval Academy, and few of them can graduate before attaining their majority. The qualifications for admission are placed at a corresponding standard.

It is a well-settled fact that the naval service requires that those who shall become its officers shall be selected at the earliest practical age; in early youth, while the mind is still impressible and plastic, and before the trusting and receptive period of childhood has wholly passed; and that they shall be immediately subjected to the studies, discipline, traditions and associations of the service, so as to develop in them such complete taste and preference for, as well as skill in their profession, as shall secure the best results of well-trained natural endowments. This early selection precludes that maturity of preparation which is required in candidates for professional schools in general; but it is believed that the minimum age now established cannot be materially increased without impairing the final completeness of the professional education. The Board are, therefore, of opinion that this should be recognized as an important and conclusive reason why the course of study in the Naval Academy should embrace so many branches of a good English education as are compatible with the almost paramount and more absolute claims of professional study. The years spent here form so large a portion of the school period of one's life, shutting him out from other opportunities for instruction, that failure in this particular would run the hazard of limited and unbalanced development, instead of securing the systematical expansion and general culture which form the solid basis for responsible service. We are of opinion, however, that neither department of instruction need be neglected, but that with more adequate preparation for admission, there is ample time during the four years of study at the Academy, and the one year of sea service before the final graduating examination takes place, to accomplish all that is necessary or expedient in the academic education of midshipmen. The greatest obstacle to the complete success of the Institution arises from the imperfect and insufficient preparation of so large a proportion of those who are sent here for admission; and the statistics of failure (which have been heretofore elaborately collated), both to enter and to sustain themselves after entering, show this evil to be of so grave a character, that we respectfully present with earnestness and prominence the necessity both that the standard of qualifications be raised, and that it be adhered to. In view of the great privileges which the Academy bestows, and of the small number of the youth of the country, compared to the whole, who can under any circumstances enjoy them, and of the more important consideration, that to those who are here educated must be largely entrusted the honor and defence of the nation in future conflicts upon the seas, the Government has a right to expect, and, we think, ought to demand, that no candidate shall be admitted to the Academy who is not at least thoroughly instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and History of the United States, so as to be able to commence immediately with algebra and the French language.

These acquirements do not exceed the qualifications for entering the ordinary high schools of the country, and are easily attained by boys of common intelligence at the age of fourteen years. How limited even these acquirements

are will be seen in contrast with those adopted at the French Imperial Naval School at Brest, where the minimum age for admission is the same as at the Naval Academy, namely, 14 years, and the maximum one year less than here, or 17 years. There is required for admission into the French school a knowledge of arithmetic, algebra, geometry, plane trigonometry, applied mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, geography, the English language, and drawing.

Much has heretofore been said and written in approval of selecting candidates by competitive examination; and could this be universally adopted, it would no doubt operate as a guarantee against absolute failure. But owing to the inconvenience of adopting this method in Congressional Districts which cover large territory, the want of some uniform standard and of equal competency on the part of local examiners, as well as the fact that the appointments form part of the political patronage of the country, there is little hope that the mode suggested will speedily if ever become general. Moreover, the records of the Academy will show that from lack of qualified competitors, or from inaptitude or distaste for the service, candidates selected by competition have sometimes failed to exceed, or even to reach the average of success in their respective classes. We are, therefore, of opinion that security against unfit candidates will soonest be found in the establishment of a proper standard of qualifications, and by making the decisions of the Examining Board at the Academy final. We also recommend that, beside the medical and scholastic examiner, there shall be added two naval officers, especially to decide upon the apparent aptitude of candidates for the naval service. A boy may be physically qualified, and also be intelligent enough to learn all that is required at this Institution, and yet lack the essential to make a good officer. He may have no taste for the profession or love for the sea. He may be of a nervous or timid temperament, both of which are detrimental to an officer; and he may possess other disqualifications which would not properly come under the investigations of an Examining or Medical Board.

We have given considerable attention to the course of study pursued at the Academy in respect to the number and variety of the branches of which it is composed, their order of arrangement and their relative valuation upon the rolls. While it is too full and varied for a portion of the pupils to learn thoroughly, it is easily accomplished by the others, and would be by all, if all were suitably prepared on entering; and we think it embraces no more than ought to be required of those who aspire to the privileges which the Institution affords. It would not be expedient to lessen the amount of study to meet the deficiencies of the less competent pupils, but to insist upon better preparation. The division of the classes into sections for separate instruction easily accommodates the course to the different grades of proficiency, the highest divisions being carried through the entire course and to the maximum attainment, and the lower divisions to the minimum required, and as far beyond as they are capable of going. The course of study has been somewhat modified during the past year. Descriptive and analytical geometry and calculus have been made elective studies; that is, not required as essential parts of the course, but are recommended for those who have ability to take them, and the same credits are assigned to them as heretofore in the department of mathematics. The study of astronomy has been reduced to the requirements of practical navigation; and physical geography, history, ethics, and political science are taught more in the form of lectures, and less by text books than before. We think it expedient that chemistry should be taught in the department of philosophy, except so much as relates to steam; that more attention should be paid to drawing, and that mechanical drawing shall be taught by a drawing master. We also think that French should be commenced with the fourth class, and Spanish with the third class, and that Spanish should be taught through the French, and that more time should be given to each.

The department of Steam Engineering has been greatly amplified during the past year by the erection and equipment of a large building for illustrating this increasingly important branch of naval education. In this department three classes of midshipmen are pursuing the studies of steam, steam machinery, elementary mechanical drawing, chemistry, as involving combustion and corrosion, and the elements of iron steamship construction; in all of which, at the examinations witnessed, they exhibited commendable proficiency. The first class was also exercised in the running and management of the large gunboat engines erected in the building, and operated them successfully. No more seems to have been aimed at in this department than to instruct the midshipmen in the general principles and management of the steam engine, so as to enable them to understand its condition and use, and to afford them the necessary information to judge of the competency and fidelity of those who are more especially charged with the operations and control of the machinery of a naval steamer. The study of the higher branches of steam engineering, including the designing, construction, and repair of engines, has not been attempted in the course of instruction for midshipmen. It having been found impossible to obtain cadet engineers under the law of 1864, a class of sixteen young men, graduates of well known scientific schools, were appointed acting third assistant engineers, and ordered to the Academy to receive a two years course of professional and practical instruction in mechanical engineering. The Board was present at the examination of this class, and were impressed with the great theoretical and practical proficiency displayed. It having been proved practicable to induce a class of young men like those above mentioned, possessed of a thorough scientific education already obtained without expense to the Government, to join the Engineer Corps, we are induced to recommend that small classes be formed annually in like manner. The relative value assigned to the different branches, we think, must be left, for the most part, in practical hands. Seamanship, gunnery, navigation, mathematics, and steam must always be the leading studies pursued, and of these seamanship must always be at the head; the equation of the others named, and of the subordinate branches, may be safely left to the Superintendent and the Academic Board. We would, however, suggest that higher valuation and

more prominence be given to gunnery than at present, and in this we believe we shall have their concurrence. The number of midshipmen in the Academy will now gradually be reduced by operation of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, to about one-half of the present number, and it may then be expedient to carry forward the higher divisions of the several classes in some of the more important branches of study, or to afford facilities to individual members, who possess genius and uncommon aptitude for any particular branch, to pursue its study beyond the limits of the ordinary course.

We also think it will be found expedient, as changes occur in the Academic staff, to fill all such places by appointment of naval officers; and that all officers of instruction, if found competent for their duties, shall be appointed for the term of four years, and that their respective terms of service shall be so arranged as to make the fewest simultaneous changes. The Board, in whole or in part, have attended examinations of the several classes in the various studies of the Academic course; and have also witnessed exercises in handling large guns on shipboard, including target practice, in reefing sails and stripping ship, in infantry and howitzer drill, fencing, signal practice, practical steam engineering, etc., and the result was generally very satisfactory, and in most cases eminently so. The officers and instructors appear to be admirably qualified for their positions, and to be earnestly devoted to the work. We were gratified also to witness the alacrity, self-possession, and intelligence of the midshipmen, as shown in the clearness, accuracy, and promptness of the theoretical examinations, and in the ease, versatility and endurance which they exhibited in manipulation and practice. The intercourse and relations of the officers and midshipmen appeared to be characterized by respect, confidence, and courtesy, and all are animated by a zeal bordering on enthusiasm in whatever is undertaken. Careful inquiry as to the moral tone of the Academy, and the provisions for religious culture, assure us that these interests are sacredly guarded, and that Christian principles and sentiments are faithfully commended to the consciences and hearts of the young men. Many midshipmen acknowledge their appreciation of Christian obligations, and maintain their religious professions with honor and credit. The general appearance of the Academy is excellent. The new purchase, embracing the estate of the government house of the State of Maryland, has been enclosed within the walls; simple and inexpensive, but beautiful decorations in the items of shrubs, flowers, lawns, and fountains, have been made under the direction of the Superintendent, and good taste and good order render the surroundings of the Academy healthy and attractive to the midshipmen, and go far, as we believe, to increase their contentment and to cultivate their love of the beautiful in art and nature. Our attention was called by the Superintendent to the necessity for additional purchases of land for officers' quarters, a large number of the officers being still obliged to reside without the walls for want of accommodation within. Our attention was also called to the unsuitable and insecure quarters of some of the midshipmen, it having been necessary to provide temporary safeguards to prevent them from falling; and also to the necessity for a practical dentist attached to the Academy, and a more commodious hospital in a location less subject to the confusion and disturbances incident to a naval station; which subjects are more fully elaborated and enforced in the report of the Sanitary Committee of this Board, which is appended hereto. The Board commend each of these subjects to the attention of the Honorable Secretary of the Navy. We also call attention to the opportunity now offered to purchase at a low price a considerable farm lying beyond the graveyard creek, and easily put in communication with the Academy. We also think that additional apparatus should be purchased for the Department of natural and experimental philosophy. Also that breech loading muskets should be furnished in place of the old pattern now in use. The Board have examined the mess-rooms, culinary department, bakery, etc., all of which are in creditable condition. We have also looked into the commissary department, and find that the food supplied is healthy, varied, and abundant. Not one complaint has reached us from any midshipman in respect to this or any other provision or point of discipline or instruction during the two weeks and more which we have spent at the Academy. Sports and games of various kinds, such as bowling, gymnastics, base-ball, boxing, dancing, and the drama, are provided or allowed, and even many of the practice exercises are so constructed as to render them recreative and refreshing. This wise and felicitous blending and alternation of duty with diversion, of labor with recreation, of confinement to duty with vigorous exercise in the open air, is the end of desire and the perfection of discipline in this direction. It sends the glow of physical and mental health through the young family in which is centred so much of the nation's hope, and purifies the atmosphere in which they dwell by causing the base and forbidden pleasures of appetite and indulgence to yield to the greater attractions of rational enjoyment.

The Board take great pleasure also in recording its appreciation of the hospitable and generous liberality with which we have been entertained while engaged in this interesting and pleasant duty. Every provision has been made for our convenience and comfort; our wishes have all been met, and our wants anticipated and abundantly supplied. We leave the Institution not only impressed beyond expectation with its value to the country, with the completeness and thoroughness of its instructions and discipline, with the noble ambitions which it stimulates and sustains, but with most agreeable recollections of its personal comforts and social joys.

We should fail in one of our highest duties, as well as in one of our sincerest gratifications, if we neglected to congratulate the Department, and, through it, the country, upon the eminent fitness of the Superintendent of the Academy for his commanding and responsible position. His remarkable energy, industry, and vitality spread like inspiration among both officers and pupils, rousing and impelling them with a kindred zeal and a common purpose. If it be an opportunity rarely enjoyed to mould the character and train the hands of those who shall hereafter carry the flag of their country, as the representative of its

power and protection, alike through the channels of peaceful commerce or through the perils of future wars and the glories of future triumphs, it is equally rare that any country can call to this peerless task one who, from his own experience, can enforce his teachings with the splendors of historic achievement, and challenge the aspirations of his pupils to no higher standard than his own example.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. R. PRANSON, Rear-Admiral, President of the Board; G. V. FOX, N. H.; DANIEL B. RIDGELY, Commodore U. S. N.; WILLIAM A. DARLING, New York; JOHN W. HAMBLETON, Paymaster U. S. N.; W. C. WHITTIMORE, Connecticut; NINIAN PINKNEY, Surgeon U. S. N.; WILLIAM SALTER, Iowa; J. C. HOWELL, Captain U. S. N.; WILLIAM ROBERTS, Chief Engineer U. S. N.; ALEXANDER H. RICE, Mass.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE JUNE 24, 1867.

JUNE 24, 1867.—Permission to go beyond sea for eighteen months has been granted by the Secretary of War to Major W. J. Newton, U. S. Army (retired).

Leave of absence for three months on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is hereby granted Brevet Captain A. H. D. Williams, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

Permission to delay thirty days before joining his company is hereby granted First Lieutenant A. M. E. Gordon, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

JUNE 25th.—Permission to delay thirty days in reporting to his regiment is hereby granted Second Lieutenant H. P. Sherman, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major E. L. Smith, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 4, March 26, 1867, from Headquarters Fourth Military District, is hereby extended ten days.

Assistant Surgeon J. B. Girard, recently appointed, will report by letter to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director Department of the Platte, for assignment to duty.

First Lieutenant T. C. Von Shirach, Forty-third U. S. Infantry (V R C.), is hereby relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment at Fort Wayne, Michigan.

The telegraphic order of the 24th instant, from this office, directing Captain William H. Sterling, First U. S. Infantry, to report in person to Brevet Major-General Butterfield, Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, to conduct a detachment of stragglers and prisoners to New Orleans, La., is hereby confirmed.

JUNE 26th.—Leave of absence for three months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is hereby granted Brevet Major H. C. Robinson, First U. S. Infantry.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Penn., will prepare a detachment of twenty recruits from those which are or may from time to time become disposable at that post, and forward it, under proper charge to Atlanta, Ga., where it will be reported to the Commanding General, Department of Georgia, Florida and Alabama, for assignment to Company C, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Penn., will prepare a detachment of twenty-four recruits from those which are or may from time to time become disposable at that post, and forward it, under proper charge to Aiken, South Carolina, for assignment to Company H, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

The leave of absence granted Captain W. A. Wainwright, Assistant Quartermaster, in Special Orders No. 45, May 16, 1867, from Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, is hereby extended thirty days.

Permission to delay reporting at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, for thirty days is hereby granted Post Chaplain A. A. Reese.

JUNE 27th.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Brevet Colonel R. N. Batchelder, Quartermaster, for thirty days; Chaplain John Burke, for sixty days, with permission to apply for an extension.

Brevet Major-General Eli Long, Captain Fourth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby relieved from recruiting service. He will turn over the recruiting property and funds for which he is responsible to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, or the officer designated by him to receive them, and proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Department of the Gulf.

So much of Special Orders No. 227, May 3, 1867, from this office, as granted First Lieutenant C. H. Conrad, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, permission to delay until July 1, 1867, on the expiration of which to report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment at San Antonio, Texas, is hereby so amended as to grant him permission to delay in the city of Washington, D. C., until July 1, 1867, at the expiration of which he will proceed to join his regiment at San Antonio, Texas.

Brevet Major-General S. W. Crawford, Lieutenant-Colonel Second U. S. Infantry, will at once proceed to join his regiment in the Department of the Cumberland.

JUNE 28th.—The permission to delay granted Second Lieutenant Samuel E. Armstrong, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 276, May 29, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended six days.

Permission to delay proceeding to join his regiment for ninety days is hereby granted First Lieutenant Clarence E. Bennett, Sixth U. S. Cavalry.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for three months is hereby granted Brevet Major F. A. Davies, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

As soon as the recruits ordered by Special Orders No. 314 June 19, 1867, from this office, to be sent to the Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, in the Military Division of the Pacific, have been forwarded the Superintendent General Recruiting Service will prepare detachments of convenient size of the recruits which are or may from time to time become disposable at the depots, and forward them successively, under proper charge, to San Francisco, California, where they will be reported to the Commanding General Military Division of the Pacific, for assignment to the Thirty-second U. S. Infantry. Five hundred and fifty recruits and twenty artificers are required.

The Commanding Generals of Military Departments will make such inspections within the limits of their respective commands as the interests of the service may require, and they are hereby authorized to draw mileage on their own orders for such journeys as they may find necessary to perform in complying with this order.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel David Taggart, Paymaster, in Special Orders No. 257, May 18, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended thirty days.

JUNE 29th.—Leave of absence for sixty days, to date from July 4, 1867, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles McCormick, Surgeon. Permission to go beyond sea is granted by the Secretary of War.

The extension of permission to delay joining his regiment granted Brevet Major-General Emory Upton, Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 181, April 10, 1867, from this office, is hereby further extended one month.

Leave of absence for six months on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is hereby granted Colonel Henry B. Carrington, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1867. }

General Orders No. 49.

The following memorandum of orders and instructions issued by the Quartermaster-General, or received at this office, since June 8, 1867, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

(Signed) D. H. RUCKER,

Acting Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major General U. S. Army.

During the temporary absence of the Chief Quartermaster of the Department, such public business pertaining to his office as requires immediate attention, and all matters of routine and detail which may arise at this point, will be attended to by Brevet Major A. G. Robinson, Captain, Assistant Quartermaster. S. O. No. 70, Department of Dakota, May 27, 1867.

Captain A. F. Rockwell, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, having reported in person at these headquarters in compliance with Special Orders No. 147, current series, headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, will proceed to Fort Larned, Kansas, and relieve First Lieutenant A. Kaiser, Third U. S. Infantry, of the duties of Quartermaster at that post. S. O. No. 117, Department of the Missouri, May 28, 1867.

In addition to the duties now performed by Captain S. J. Wright, Assistant Quartermaster and Disbursing Officer, he will assume those of school superintendent of the District of Maryland and Delaware. S. O. No. 19, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, District of Maryland and Delaware, May 29, 1867.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Quartermaster General U. S. Army, Captain W. A. Wainwright, Assistant Quartermaster is hereby placed in charge of the national cemetery at Chattanooga, Tennessee. S. O. No. 59, Department of the Cumberland, June 1, 1867.

Brevet Brigadier-General S. B. Molabird, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Chief Quartermaster, is hereby ordered to visit the various posts on the Missouri River, for the purpose of making an inspection of matters connected with the Quartermaster's Department. S. O. No. 74, Department of Dakota, June 4, 1867.

Leave of absence for sixty days, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Ransom, Quartermaster. S. O. No. 297, A. G. O., June 10, 1867.

Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from this office, the services of the following-named officer being no longer needed, he is hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States. He will receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States: Captain George W. Cushing (Brevet Major), Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers. S. O. No. 296, A. G. O. June 10, 1867.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. E. Camp, Assistant Quartermaster, is hereby relieved from duty at Fort Sedgewick, Colorado Territory, and will report in person, without delay, to the Quartermaster-General of the Army. S. O. No. 308, A. G. O. June 15, 1867.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Weeks, Assistant Quartermaster, is hereby relieved from his present duties, and will report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster District of New Mexico, for assignment to duty. S. O. No. 310, A. G. O. June 17, 1867.

Captain C. H. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, having completed the duty to which he was temporarily assigned by order of the Chief Quartermaster, dated May 20, 1867, is hereby relieved and will proceed without delay to Brownsville, Texas, and relieve Captain W. T. Howell, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, of all duties with which he may be charged as Senior and Supervising Quartermaster of the Sub-District of the Rio Grande. Captain Howell upon being relieved will report in person to Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. Potter, Chief Quartermaster of the District of Texas, at Galveston for assignment to duty. S. O. No. 112, District of Texas, June 17, 1867.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Wills, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from cemetery duty at Corinth, Mississippi, and will transfer such public property, etc., as may be in his possession to such officer as Brevet Major-General Thomas Swords, Chief Quartermaster Department of the Cumberland may designate, and report in person to the Commanding General Fourth Military District for assignment to duty. S. O. No. 13, Quartermaster General's Office, June 20, 1867.

First Lieutenant J. R. Rothwell, Regimental Quartermaster Fourth U. S. Infantry, is hereby detailed as Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Fort Sedgewick, Colorado Territory, and will immediately relieve Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. E. Camp, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, in his duties at that post, receiving to him for all public property, funds, etc., in his possession. Upon being relieved as directed in Paragraph 1, of these orders, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. E. Camp, Captain and As-

stant Quartermaster U. S. Army, will, without unnecessary delay, comply with Paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 308, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, dated Washington, June 15, 1867. S. O. No. 119, Department of the Platte, June 23, 1867.

So much of Special Orders No. 296, Paragraph 4, from this office, dated June 10, 1867, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States Captain George W. Cushing (Brevet Major), Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, is hereby amended to take effect July 15, 1867. S. O. No. 321, A. G. O., June 24, 1867.

The leave of absence granted Captain W. A. Wainwright, Assistant Quartermaster, in Special Orders No. 45, May 16, 1867, from Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, is hereby extended thirty days. S. O. No. 326, A. G. O. June 26, 1867.

Leave of absence is hereby granted the following named officer: Brevet Colonel R. N. Batchelder, Quartermaster, for thirty days. S. O. No. 238, A. G. O. June 27, 1867.

MONUMENT TO PROFESSOR BACHE.

We do not know whether the public are generally aware that a movement has been made toward securing the funds for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Professor Alexander D. Bache, who, as our readers do not need to be told, was, apart from the position which he filled so long and so honorably as the chief officer of the U. S. Coast Survey, one of the most eminent scientific men in the country. His great claim, however, to the remembrance of the nation, will always lie in the magnificent services which he rendered in carrying forward for a quarter of a century the great national enterprise of which he was the honored head, and of which, though not actually the originator, he may, without exaggeration be said to have first conceived the full magnitude and usefulness. If there is not a mountain within a hundred miles of our long line of coast that does not bear upon its rocky summit the little hut of the Coast Survey—if from a small and obscure beginning, operating on a small scale and over a few leagues of shore, the work has come to be recognized in all the scientific communities of the world as being, in the words of Professor Agassiz, the most extensive and perfect work of the kind anywhere undertaken—if, owing to the careful accuracy of its charts, not a vessel was lost on our coast during the four years of war for want of exact information as to the nature of the shore and its soundings—it is to the scientific knowledge, the administrative ability, the untiring energy and devotion of Professor Bache that the honor is primarily due.

His personal and social qualities were not less eminent than his scientific and professional merits. The respect and honor of all the men of science at home and abroad was only equalled by the enthusiastic affection with which he inspired his coadjutors in the work of the survey; and it is a fact which speaks not less of the good heart of the chief than the perfection of his system, that for the two years before his death, during which his declining health made it impossible for him to attend to the work of the office, the power of his name and influence, and the *esprit du corps* which his own devotion and conscientious industry had created, carried the survey along without any actual superintendent, and without any falling off in the vigor and accuracy of its operations.

The country honors itself in honoring such a man; and we are glad that the proposition to raise a monument to commemorate the services which he rendered throughout his busy life to all classes of its people has been brought before the citizens of Boston. The Board of Trade at its last meeting appointed the following named gentlemen to be a committee for receiving any sums of money which may be devoted to this object: Commodore John Rodgers, Navy-yard, Charlestown; Captain C. O. Boutelle, Cambridge; Mr. J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Mr. Charles G. Nazro, Mr. James M. Barnard, Boston.—*Transcript.*

A MILITARY Commission was appointed to meet at Raleigh, N. C., at 10 A. M., on the 24th of June, or as soon thereafter as practice, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Commission: Colonel J. V. Balford, Eighth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas P. Johnston, Captain, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. V.; Captain P. H. Remington, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieutenant C. E. Hargous, Fortieth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Louis E. Granger, Fortieth Infantry; Brevet Major-General R. Avery, Major Veteran Reserve Corps, Judge-Advocate.

The following is a statement of the amount of business transacted by Colonel J. E. Lee, New York State Agent, at Washington, D. C., during the month of June. Amount expended for the relief of destitute soldiers, \$18, 75; Amount collected and forwarded to claimants, \$24, 241, 98; Number of claims received, 453; Number of claims settled 210; Number of letters received, 2,017; Number of letters written 1,987.

The following officers of the Staff of the Department will accompany Major-General Meade in his inspection of Fort Porter, Buffalo, New York: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Emory, Captain Ninth Infantry, A. D. C.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Meade, Captain Thirty-first Infantry, A. D. C.; Brevet Colonel W. W. Sanders, Captain Sixth Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

Captain Chambers McKibben, Thirty-fifth Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General, has been ordered to proceed to Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of inspecting, with a view to condemnation, certain subsistence stores reported unfit for issue; after completing the duty assigned him he will return to Philadelphia.

Assistant Surgeon H. M. Cronkhite, U. S. Army, has been assigned to duty in charge of the New Orleans post hospital, at Greenville, La., in the place of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. Hartsuff, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, relieved.

Leave of absence for twenty days, has been granted First Lieutenant William Pomeroy, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. Colored Troops.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Editor was pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL, all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

CAPTAIN Daniel Ammen has been ordered to command the *Piscataqua*.

We learn by the Atlantic cable that the *Colorado* has arrived at Lisbon.

REAR-ADMIRAL Rowan has been ordered to command the Asiatic Squadron.

The prize *Springbok*, captured by the U. S. steamer *Somerset*, is now ready for payment by the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

COMMANDER W. F. Spicer has been ordered to the *Dacotah*, in the Pacific, and left New York for Aspinwall in the steamer of the 1st of July.

CAPTAIN Daniel Ammen, it is understood, will be ordered to command the *Piscataqua*, now fitting out at Portsmouth, N. H., as the flagship to Rear-Admiral Rowan, who is to command the Asiatic Squadron.

COMMANDER William F. Spicer goes to Panama in the *Queen* to relieve Commander Thompson of command of the *Dacotah*. Commander Thompson has been ordered to Philadelphia to appear before the Retiring Board.

A BOARD of Naval Officers is ordered to convene at the Navy Department on the 8th of July next to examine contractors' claims. Detail for the board: Commodore John B. Marchand, President; Paymaster Edward Foster and Chief Engineer James W. King, members.

COMMANDER R. B. Lowry, commanding the school ship *Saline*, was ordered to sail from the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., on the 1st inst., on a cruise along the northern and eastern coasts of the United States, until about the 20th or 30th of September, when he will return to the Academy.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER Alfred Hopkins has been sentenced to be suspended from rank and duty for the term of one year on half his leave of absence pay as a Lieutenant Commander during the period of suspension; he is to retain his present number in the list of Lieutenant Commanders, and is not to be advanced in his grade when vacancies occur.

The following telegram was received by the Secretary of the Navy, on the 30th ultimo, from Commander F. A. Root:

U. S. STEAMER TACONT, VERA CRUZ, June 25th, }
via NEW ORLEANS, 30th.
Maximilian was shot on the 19th inst. Had begged for his corpse as Austrian Captain, and was refused. Mexico is fallen—the 20th. Vera Cruz holds out on account of foreign legion. Diaz orders no surrender of surrender. Am moved between D'Ulloa and North Harbor, Jaro in company. Letter by mail.

BOSTON NAVY-YARD.—The *Guerriere*, Captain T. G. Corbin commanding, and bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Davis, left Nantucket Roads on Friday morning, June 28th, for the South Atlantic Station. The *Manitou* remains in the dry dock. The *Kearsarge*, *Richmond* and *Seminole* are being slowly repaired. The receiving ship *Ohio* has very few recruits on board, the *Franklin*, *Guerriere* and *Minotaur* having drafted largely on her, and the surplus of their requirements was transferred to New York by the *Franklin*. The separation of the bureaus and a complete change in the organization of the yard went into effect on the 1st of July.

The following is a copy of a letter of the Secretary of the Navy to Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 1, 1867.
Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., desiring a naval vessel for the use of the Military District commanded by Major-General Sickles, to enable him to carry into effect in his district the provisions of the recent acts of Congress providing for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, and stating that the appropriation by Congress was not sufficient to meet the expenses, and that your Department had not yet received its funds, which are appropriated for specific purposes, in the way indicated, and even if I felt authorized to provide indirectly for increasing the expenses expressly limited by Congress, the Department at the present time has neither officers nor men to man such a boat.

NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—The *Minnesota*, Commander James Alden, sailed from this yard for New York on June 28, 1867. The *Winoski*, Commander George F. Cooper, arrived June 29th, with numerous cases of sickness on board. She is now at the quarantine station below this port undergoing cleansing process. The *Minnesota*, first-rate, will be launched on July 3d. The keel of a new ship will be laid in the same ship house right away. On July 1st the various departments of the yard were taken in charge by the representatives of the different bureaus, who will hereafter take charge of their own stores, muster and pay their workmen. Rear-Admiral George F. Pearson died at Portsmouth June 30th. He was commandant of this yard and station during the Rebellion. His funeral took place with military honors on July 3d.

CAPTAIN W. A. Howard (active list), U. S. Revenue Marine, sailed in the steamer of the 11th ult. for San Francisco, where he will take the U. S. revenue steamer *Lincoln*, Captain J. W. White, and proceed to Sitka, R. A., for the purpose of hoisting the revenue flag and extending the revenue laws over the Territory. Professor Davidson, Coast Survey, with a party, accompany Captain Howard for the purpose of correcting the charts, establishing and verifying certain head lands and points necessary for the information of commerce; also to locate light-buoys. A line of soundings will be run, and fishing banks verified; in fact, all the information possible to be obtained, in a short season, for the Government and public. Professor Cooper, a well-known surgeon, geologist and naturalist, joins Captain Howard at San Francisco. Reports will be submitted, without doubt, soon after the meeting of Congress in December. Captain Howard has recently returned from an inspection tour on the Pacific coast.

The following is a list of the officers of the U. S. steamer *Franklin*, at New York, June 28, 1867: Admiral, D. G. Farragut; Captain, A. M. Pennock; Fleet Captain, William E. Le Roy; Commander, James W. Shirk;

Lieutenant-Commander, E. E. Potter; Lieutenant-Commander, A. P. Cooke; Lieutenant-Commander, H. De H. Manley; Lieutenant-Commander, J. H. Rowland; Lieutenant-Commander, Frederick Pearson; Lieutenant George W. Coffin; Lieutenant, W. B. Hoff; Admiral's Secretary, Alexander H. McKinley; Ensign, E. L. Amory; Acting Ensign, H. H. Brownell; Midshipmen, S. M. Kane, W. Maynard, H. W. McKee, C. B. Gill, W. W. Gilpatrick, B. F. Tilley, H. Knox, F. Collins, S. A. Simons, J. L. Stickney, W. B. H. Frailey, W. H. Paul, C. R. Meeker, L. D. Webster, C. P. Shaw; Fleet Secretary, Thomas G. Welles; Admiral's Clerk, J. E. Montgomery; Surgeon, J. M. Foltz; Passed Assistant Surgeon, D. R. Bannan; Assistant Surgeon, R. Redington; Paymaster, J. O. Bradford; Paymaster's Clerk, J. Henry Priest; Fleet Captain's Clerk, F. H. Ellison; Chief Engineer, J. W. Moore; Assistant Engineer, George P. Hunt; Second Assistant Engineers, George W. Stivers, W. A. Windsor, H. L. Slosson; Third Assistant Engineers, W. H. Platt, J. H. Barhmore, Warren B. Bayley; Chaplain, J. S. Wallace; Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel of Marines, Charles Heywood; Second Lieutenant, M. C. Goodroll; Captain's Clerk, J. A. Welles; Fleet Pay Clerk, Edward S. Bradford; Boatswain, P. J. Miller; Gunner, A. F. Thompson; Carpenter, W. D. Jenkins; Sailmaker, Francis Boom.

The following is a list of passengers who sailed in the U. S. steamer *Franklin* on the 28th day of June, 1867: Commander D. B. Harmony, to join the *Frolic*; Passed Assistant Paymaster George H. Griffing, to join the *Frolic*; Chief Engineer William H. Rutherford, to join the *Canandaigua*; F. B. Chetwood, clerk, to join the *Frolic*; G. W. A. Jenkins, citizen; Mrs. D. G. Farragut, Mrs. A. M. Pennock.

NEW YORK NAVY-YARD.—The *Minnesota* arrived from Portsmouth on Monday, the 1st inst. Some fifty midshipmen, including a portion of the graduating class of the Naval Academy, have reported for duty and will go to sea in her. The following is a list of the officers of the *Minnesota*: Commodore, James Alden; Executive Officer, R. F. Bradford, Lieutenant-Commander; Lieutenant-Commanders, A. R. McNair, William R. Bridgman, Edward E. Preble; Lieutenant, Charles J. Barclay; Ensign, E. M. Barber; Surgeons, Charles Eversfield; Passed Assistant, J. W. Coles; Assistant, W. F. Terry; Paymaster, James Fulton; Chief Engineer, C. J. Loring; First Assistant Engineer, J. S. Finney; Second Assistant Engineers, C. W. Breaker, J. H. Harmony; Acting Assistant Engineer, H. H. Arthur; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, L. G. Hart, G. Holton, P. White, Jr.; Chaplain, T. G. Salter; Marine Officers, Captain and Brevet Major G. P. Houston; Second Lieutenant, D. Pratt Mannix; Boatswain, Z. Whitmarsh, Jr.; Gunner, Charles Stuart; Carpenter, John A. Dixon; Sailmaker, David Bruce; Captain's Clerk, William Richmond; Paymaster's Clerk, J. C. Spalding. The *Saratoga* will be ready on or about the 10th inst. The *Massachusetts* will sail for the Gulf about the 15th inst. The *Quinnebaug* is awaiting orders. The *Newbern* is now almost in perfect order again. She has had new boilers, her machinery has been repaired, etc. The *Guard*, storeship, left the yard on the 1st instant, and sailed for Lisbon on the 3d instant. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, Henry H. Gorringer; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, Charles O. Neil; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon, George L. Simpson; Paymaster, Horace P. Tuttle; Acting Ensigns, William C. Gibson; Eugene W. Watson, John W. Almy, John F. Churchill, William J. Herring; Captain's Clerk, Charles W. Gorringer; Paymaster's Clerk, Simon Newton.

NAVAL LIBRARY AND INSTITUTE.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Naval Library and Institute, held in the Library Room at the Charlestown Navy-yard on the 29th of June—the President, Commodore Rodgers, U. S. N., presiding—the following named gentlemen were elected honorary members of the Institute to fill vacancies, viz.: Rear-Admiral J. B. Montgomery, U. S. N., an original member and ex-president; Hon. Richard Frothingham, Charlestown; Hon. Robert C. Winthrop and George Ticknor, Esq., Boston; Professor Joseph Henry, Superintendent Smithsonian Institute; Professor Benjamin Pierce, Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey; Professor Louis Agassiz, Director of the Massachusetts Museum of Comparative Zoology. The number of honorary members is limited by the statutes to twenty-five. The following gentlemen were elected life members, in consideration of their continued interest in, and valuable contributions to, the Institute: Captain H. A. Wise, U. S. N., Chief of Bureau of Ordnance; Captain S. R. Knox, U. S. N., an original member. The following were then elected members, viz.: Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Ezra Leonard, U. S. N.; Assistant Constructing Engineer, B. F. Chandler; Second Assistant Engineer, W. H. Harris, U. S. N.; Surgeon E. L. Gihon, U. S. N.; Passed Assistant Surgeon David Mack, Jr., U. S. N.; Second Assistant Engineer Hugh L. Pilkington, U. S. N. Donations to the Library were acknowledged from Captain H. A. Wise, Hon. Charles Sumner, Captain G. H. Preble, George Ticknor, Esq., and Rev. C. C. Everett; and to the Museum from Captain Preble, Commander N. B. Harrison, and Mrs. J. Crowinshield. The librarian reported that the journals of the transactions of the yard from 1816 to 1832, and from 1842 to 1862, are in 65 folio volumes—52 bound, 13 unbound—had been deposited in the Library for safe keeping by order of the commandant; also that by exchanges the set of North American Reviews had been made complete from No. 1 to 190, or to the close of 1860; and that additional shelf room is required. Fifty-two bound volumes and ten pamphlets have been added to the Library during the month, beside those deposited. The secretary reported that all the members elected at the last monthly meeting had signified their acceptance of membership.

THE Light-house Board has issued the following notices to mariners:

Gulf of Aden.—Fixed Light on Ras Marshigh, Aden.—Official information has been received at this office that a light is now exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Ras Marshigh, Aden. The light is a fixed white light, elevated 244 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of twenty miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the first order. The light-house is built of dark blue stone, and is sixty-nine feet high; it is situated on the eastern extremity

of the peninsula, in latitude 12 deg. 45 min. 23 sec., longitude 45 deg. 4 min. east of Greenwich. The light will be chiefly of use to vessels making Aden from the eastward. Vessels westward of Aden would lose sight of the light when shut in with Ras Ty.

United States of America—North Carolina.—Re-establishment of Light-house at Pamlico Point, Pamlico Sound, N. C.—Official information is hereby given that the light-station at Pamlico Point, Pamlico Sound, N. C., having been restored, its light will be exhibited on the evening of the 30th inst. No change has been made in the character of this light. It is a Fresnel lens, of the fifth order, fixed, and should be seen, in clear weather, a distance of eleven miles.

France—West Coast.—Fixed Light on Noirmoutiers Island.—Official information has been received at this office that, from the 25th day of May, 1867, a light will be exhibited from a light-house recently constructed on Pointe des Dames, on the north coast of Noirmoutiers Island. The light is a fixed white and red light, elevated 111 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather the white portion of the light should be seen from a distance of ten miles, and the red from a distance of seven miles. The white portion of the light is visible from seaward round a great part of the horizon, and the red portion from the bearing W. by N., or in a line from the steeples of Bourgneuf, to S. by W., or in a line about midway between the shoals of Pierre Mouise and Basse des Peres. The tower is stone, rectangular, and fifty-two feet high; it is painted red on the two faces south of the line to the steeples of Bourgneuf, and is 1,420 yards north of the entrance of the port of Noirmoutiers, in latitude 47 deg. 4 min. N., longitude 2 deg. 13 min. west of Greenwich.

Fixed Light on Point Grain du Cou.—Also that a new light has been established 580 yards S. E. by E. ¼ E. from the present light on the Point Grain du Cou at the entrance of Pertuis Breton. The light is a fixed white light, elevated ninety-two feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of ten miles. The tower is stone, forty-six feet high, and is in latitude 48 deg. 20 min. N. longitude 1 deg. 28 min. west of Greenwich. [All bearings are magnetic. Variation 20½ deg. westerly in 1867.]

China Sea.—Light in the Straits of Bato.—Official information has been received at this office that the following lights have recently been established in the Straits of Bato:

Fixed Light on Little Garra Island.—The light is a fixed white light, elevated 18 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of eight miles. The light-house is built on Little Garra Island, on the west coast of the Strait, in latitude 0 deg. 46 min. N., longitude 101 deg. 21½ min. east of Greenwich.

M. O. L. L. U. S.

HEADQUARTERS ACTING COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF, }
M. O. L. L. U. S., PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867. }

Circular No. 2.

The several Commanderies of the Order are hereby notified that the organization of Commandery No. 1 of the State of Tennessee, at Memphis, has been effected. The officers of the same, duly elected and invested, are as follows: Commander, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James A. Swain; Senior Vice Commander, Lieutenant-Colonel William Hunter; Junior Vice Commander, Clifford Stanley Sims, Esq., late U. S. Navy; Recorder, Captain Chas. A. Smith; Correspondent, Captain Haynes E. Hudson; Treasurer, Hugh Nott, Esq., late U. S. Navy; Chancellor, Brevet Major George W. Waldron; Chaplain, Major James O. Peirce; Council, Lieutenant William E. Bayley; Captain Henry F. Dix; Major William H. White, M. D., Captain Corvet Smith.

The attention of Commanderies is respectfully invited to the requirements of Section 5 of Article 23 of the Constitution of the Order.

By order of Major-General George Cadwalader,
SAM. B. WYLLIE MITCHELL, Acting Recorder-in-Chief.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE 15-INCH GUN AND THE LORD WARDEN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—An article appeared in the London *Pall Mall Gazette*, June 7, 1867, in reference to English and American guns in which the writer asserts the superiority of the English 12-ton and 6 ton rifle over the American 15 inch smooth bore, and makes a certain number of calculations to prove this to be the case. His calculations are based upon the following law, viz.: that the *vis viva* or the striking effect of a shot is equal to its weight, multiplied by the square of the velocity. Assuming this to be correct, and also assuming that a 15-inch solid shot has the initial velocity of 1,200 feet per second, we find that at 1,000 yards it will have the velocity of 1,080 feet per second, the square of which is 1,166,400, which, multiplied by the weight of the shot, will give 524,880,000 lbs. as the striking velocity—nearly 262,000 tons. Now, it only requires 4,292 tons to penetrate the *Lord Warden's* target; hence, if the above data are correct, the 15-inch shot would go through and through her with ease. Again, with 13 degrees of elevation, the 15-inch gun has a range of 3,959 yards, and a remaining velocity of 600 feet per second. This, according to the above assumed rule, gives a *vis viva* of 81,000 tons as the striking or penetrating force of the projectile. It will then be easily seen that if the above law is a correct one, the 15-inch projectile, with 50 lbs. of powder, would penetrate the armor of the *Lord Warden* at a range of about 4,000 yards. But it is not the penetrating power of these projectiles that is relied upon, it is their smashing effect. One of these projectiles hitting fair the side of any armored ship in the world, would infallibly smash it in, and the splinters caused thereby would have more effect than if the shot went straight through, and the damage to the ship would be greater than if the shot penetrated, and made a smooth round hole.

It will be seen from the above that, assuming the data of the writer to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, he is very much out in his calculations. But the formula that he assumes is essentially wrong. The power concentrated in a moving body is not weight multiplied by velocity squared, but weight multiplied by velocity squared, divided by 32.16. Assuming this data, we have for the striking force of a 15-inch ball at 1,000 yards, equal 8,178 tons, and at 2,090 yards with 5° of elevation, the remaining velocity is 900 feet per second, and the power concentrated is equal to 5,666 tons. When I speak of tons in all the foregoing examples, I mean the ton of 2,000 pounds, or the American ton. By substituting the long ton, the results will be slightly changed; but the above is sufficient to show that the 15-inch gun has the power to penetrate the armor of the *Lord Warden*, providing its resistance is, as the writer states, equal to 4,292 tons, and that too, not only at 1,000 yards, but at 2,000 yards, and probably much further.

NAVY.
New York, June 26, 1867.

ALTERATIONS TO THE "WAMPANOAG'S" VALVES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—One of your predictions relative to the stupid blunders committed in designing the engines for this beautifully-modelled vessel has already been verified; and that before the *Wampanoag* has left the wharf. After planning the main slide valves of these extraordinary engines of such a size that they can only be compared to a barn door—such valves the world has never seen before—it became evident to the sagacious mind of the designer that some means must be employed to relieve the barn door of the enormous friction caused by the pressure of the steam on its back. Hence we find the valve mounted on rollers somewhat similar to the castors of a dining-room table, and also fitted with "Wardell's Balance Plate," both patented contrivances. These attachments the preliminary dock races have proved to be insufficient. Accordingly, the gigantic valve bonnets, of "polished Stirling iron," and the balance plates are being transported to the machine shop in the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The bonnets will be placed in the mammoth face lathe, and turned off so as to adapt them for the reception of a packing ring on their backs—a third device to relieve them from the enormous friction caused by their blundering proportions. These repairs are, of course, conducted at the cost of the Government, as the contractor, working from Government plans, cannot be required to go to the great expense of correcting the mistakes of the designer.

It is about time that the humbug and hocus-pocus connected with the engines of this vessel came to an end. The *Wampanoag* was built at great cost to compete with the *Madawaska*, a precisely similar vessel, but fitted with engines built by an engineer working from his own plans. The *Madawaska's* engines were started long after the *Wampanoag's*, and yet were finished and tried long before them, and proved themselves to be eminently successful, as the *Madawaska* is the fastest war vessel in the world.

So far, then, no competition has been practicable, nor does it seem probable that a fair test of the relative merits of the engines of Ericsson and Isherwood will ever be made. Why is not a trial made? Is it because a race between two naval vessels is undignified? It was not so considered in the trials of the *Algonquin* and *Winooski*, when it was Mr. Dickerson, and not Captain Ericsson, who was the competitor of the Chief of the Steam Bureau. The Navy undoubtedly expected to obtain additional light on the subject of screw propulsion in war vessels, and also to test the efficiency of a geared engine as compared with a direct-acting one. The result, however, so far, has only been a vast expenditure of money and the production of an engineering monstrosity in the shape of a geared engine spread over upward of forty feet of the length of a vessel, with a rigid crank shaft upward of forty feet long running in four bearings without a bed plate. X.

FORT LAFAYETTE, N. Y. HARBOR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—The man who wrote "The Rainy Sunday in a Country Inn" had never been incarcerated here or he would never have grown so dolorous over such a trifle. He would have joked with the bar-maid, got up a whist-party, and had a delightful time. Instead of composing those immortal lines, and hearing some fellow sojourner in the inn grumble about the dullness, he would have said, "Why friend, if you could only have been confined at Fort Lafayette, N. Y. H., for a while you would have known what the epitome of dullness is, and would now congratulate yourself on your surroundings. One there does not even have the mournful pleasure of hearing the patter of the rain on the roof." And he would have been right.

A friend of ours recently came down here on a visit. The first day he looked at the armament and read the writings of the "martyrs" upon the walls of the cells. The second day he read over the old register of "Rebel prisoners confined during the war," and admired the view from the ramparts. The third day he went out fishing. The fourth day he thought he should have to go, and in order to do it civilly he had a fictitious telegram sent to him, telling him his maiden aunt was dead.

He was unavoidably detained another day by bad weather, and he commenced reading Hugh Miller on "The Old Red Sandstone," the fort being faced on its exterior with that material. He also commenced a collection of seaweed; and while in the act of adding to his collection fell and injured his ankle. He was confined to his bed, and asked for an orderly to be assigned him, whom he stationed at the window, and told him to report to him every object he saw floating by on the water, announcing his determination to write an article, entitled: "What the Ebb and Flow of the Tide carries through the Narrows." The orderly was sent, and having been duly posted, commenced calling out,

"A schooner, sir; a steam yacht, sir; a porpoise, sir; a barrel, sir; a dead pig, sir; some shavings, sir; begorra, a dead nagur, sir; can I go and get the corpse, sir?" "Oh! Lord!" moaned our friend; "yes, yes!—go and tell the adjutant I won't want you any more!"

Our friend sent for us, and inquired if we had any work on "moral philosophy." We sent him "Wayland." After that he got more cheerful, and upon our visiting him in the evening he said:

"I don't see why you should be lonely here. I can lay here and imagine that I am in some old Scottish castle in the midst of the waters of a Highland loch, and that the notes of music I hear coming over the water are the sounds from bagpipes, and the moving forms I see in yonder boats are the gathering of the clans."

"Instead of the music being from the First Artillery band, and the forms in the boats denoting the gathering of the clans," said we, grimly, "it's all in the power to imagine."

"Yes," said he, dreamily, "or we might think of Venice—sacred Venice, with the sea exulting through her streets," as Swinburne says.

"And a prison on both hands, instead of a prison and a palace on each hand," said we.

Just then the moon came from under a cloud—one of those sulphurous, Prussian blue, fire-and-brimstone clouds

The gleam of light shot across the water, bridging the way to Staten Island with a broad silver band, gilding the parapet. Across this path of light came a schooner, and by her side a spectre shadow-ship upon the water—each line and rope distinctly drawn. The picturesque shores of the two islands on either side sparkled with the lights from the dwellings on the banks. Our friend threw up his hands, and said: "Beautiful!"

"Yes," said we, "but the view from both sides is finer than this." Our friend, like the raven, said "nothing more."

In the night when we rose to make our rounds as officer of the day, we disturbed him, and heard him murmur in his sleep: "How true, oh, Dante! Those who enter here leave hope behind!"

The next day our friend left, telling us, as he shook our hand and said good-by, "I'm going to Washington to see Secretary Stanton, and get him to take away the garbison from here."

"Heaven speed your mission," said we. CAUSI.
FORT LAFAYETTE, N. Y. HARBOR, June 25, 1867.

THE STEAM EXPERIMENTS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—Many of those who have invested \$25 in Mr. Isherwood's two colossal volumes, called "Experimental Researches in Steam Engineering," feel very much like the countryman who purchased a sheep pinchbeck watch in Chatham street, N. Y., badly "sold." The first thing that penetrates the skull of the industrious engineer, who has grubbed through this \$25 worth of steam, is that the second volume is in great measure occupied in unsaying the oracular doctrines contained in the first. After having committed the said doctrines to memory, and deluded himself with the idea that he was far in advance of his benighted brethren, who treated them with ridicule, the conscientious cadet who has waded through the first volume of "Steam Researches," finds on the first plunge in the second that the bladder has burst, and he is in the same place that he started from. He woefully speculates on what he might have done done with his \$25—for instance, he might have seen the Japanese turn double somersets and swallow themselves ever so many times. And in looking through the millions of figures tacked on to every experiment—from the effect of injecting tobacco-juice in steam boilers to the loss of power by "cutting off" short—for practical data that may be of some use to him, one is sure to find that the fact he is in search of has been withheld, and is forced to believe that the pyramids of figures are not put there solely for the information of the learner. The subscriber is waiting patiently for volume III, in hopes that the doctrines contained in volume I may be again established, so that his labors and money may not have been expended in vain. Since writing the above, a friend has informed me that if I had read the London *Engineer* I might have saved my money, as that paper informed its readers of the fact some time since, and in very plain language. So much for being born in a free and enlightened country. B.

THAT COUNCIL OF WAR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—In your paper of the 29th of June, I notice an account of a Council of War, said to have been held the night of the battle of the Wilderness. It begins "The result of the fierce conflict had been adverse to the Army of the United States. General Lee had flung one wing of his Army between our forces and the base of their supplies," etc. On the thirty-nine lines of this story I beg leave to offer the following criticisms:

1. The result of the conflict had *not* been adverse to our arms.
2. General Lee had *not* flung one of his wings between us and our base.
3. Division and corps commanders were *not* summoned to a council at one o'clock at night (or at any other time).
4. Generals Schofield, Sickles and Howard, were not with the Army, and consequently not at this mythical council.
5. The commander (Grant), did *not* "write a few lines," did *not* "hand them to General Meade," and he did *not* "retire!"
6. The staff officer who was sick, and who was "authority for the above" must have been very sick indeed?
7. The orders actually given were *not* to "advance," and if such orders had been given "instant and universal mutiny" would not have taken place. The Army of the Potomac never would mutiny!
8. As to the rest of this piece I believe it has not a word of truth in it.
9. How anybody in his senses could bring himself to write such nonsense as this invented description of an imaginary Council of War I cannot conceive! T.

OFFICERS' UNIFORM IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—It would be very desirable that the uniform prescribed to be worn by officers should be modified in so much as to permit them to wear a blouse on occasions when men are permitted to wear them, and particularly in the Southern States. At our station we are held to wear the uniform coat on all occasions in the presence of troops. It appears to me that the officer should be entitled to as much consideration in this matter as the men. Generally commanding officers in the Southern States do not exact a very close compliance with the order in regard to the wearing of the uniform coat, particularly when the men are excused from doing so in very hot weather. It is doubtless desirable that the Army Regulations should be strictly complied with, but it does not seem fair to make no allowances for the difference in temperature between Maine and Louisiana. E. W. S.

FIRST Lieutenant H. M. Blackaller, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, having reported at Headquarters Fifth Military District, en route to join his regiment, has been ordered to report to Brevet Colonel Wade, for duty in conducting the above mentioned recruits. Upon arriving in Galveston, he will report to the commanding officer of the District of Texas, for orders.

BENITO JUAREZ.

In the years 1852, '53, '54, and 1855, there lived in this city, on St. Anne street, between Dauphine and Bourbon, a middle-aged, quiet, dark complexioned, gentlemanly personage who, either by himself or associates, conducted a small manufactory of cigarrettes. A very small, select coterie of friends knew the history of this individual and cultivated his society. His life was that of a student, a close and silent observer of men and events, and his habits were those of great simplicity and reserve. He was a careful reader of the newspapers and, to gratify his curiosity, a frequent visitor at the editorial sanctum of the old *Courier*, on Chartres and Customhouse streets, when it was conducted by that amiable, intelligent and energetic citizen, Emile La Sere—whom we are happy to meet frequently on our streets, in well-preserved vigor and good spirits. There was a cordial intimacy subsisting between Mr. La Sere and his visitor, and in their conversations they always employed the familiar appellations of "Emile" and "Benito."

Mr. La Sere's friend Benito is the same gentleman whom recent and indeed previous events have assigned the principal part in the interesting drama now being enacted in Mexico, Don Benito Juarez, President of the Republic of Mexico, and the head of the party and the people, who have crushed the scheme of imperializing that long desolated and unhappy country. At the time of his quiet sojourn in St. Anne street he was an exile and refugee from his native land, having abandoned it to escape the penalty which the inviolable but detestable policy of that people never fails to inflict upon the chief of a defeated or minority party. Attached to the administration of Comonfort, until the downfall of that chief through the intrigues and partisan triumphs of Santa Anna, Juarez had followed the example of many other defeated chiefs, and found an asylum in this country. The time of his sojourn was usefully and industriously employed in the study of our institutions and laws, so that on his return to Mexico he was well prepared to apply to the administration of his own country a mind stored with sound republican ideas and much valuable information. There is, perhaps, no Mexican of position now in that country who is better informed in regard to our political and judicial systems than Juarez. He may not be equal in resources, in sagacity, and general accomplishments, to Almonte—now in Paris—who was also a long resident in this country and served his time at a mechanical trade in Cincinnati, but in the combination of moral and intellectual qualities, in tenacity of purpose, honesty and purity of personal character and habits, he is unquestionably the first of the public men in Mexico. Those who conclude from the fact of his being an Indian of pure blood that he must necessarily possess the craft, cruelty, vindictiveness and savagery which are generally attributed to the aboriginal race, will, we think, on a clearer view of his life and character, find nothing therein to justify their opinion. Indeed, the history of Mexico does not support this idea of the aboriginal character. The best, and most honorable, honest and patriotic of the chiefs who have figured in the long train of bloody revolutions in that country, have sprung from the aboriginal stock, and from Cortez down to Miramon and Marquez, the principal actors in the tragic scenes which have disgraced the country; have been of those who boasted of their Castilian blood.

Juarez is the only pure civilian who has ever been able to maintain himself in power in Mexico during a revolution. He is a lawyer by profession, was elevated to the Chief Justiceship, and by the death of the president succeeded, under the Constitution of Mexico, to that position shortly before the beginning of the French intervention. At the expiration of his term as president he held over, and was, we believe, continued in that office by the popular vote. Through all the trying scenes and sad reverses of the Liberal cause in Mexico, he has remained true, faithful, patient and hopeful, never despairing of his cause, and encountering all the hardships and perils of an exile from his family, and from the far-off scenes of his native sunny home, in the extreme southern State of Oaxaca. As a civilian he has managed to secure a moderate degree of harmony among the turbulent chiefs of the Liberal Army, and to disarm the jealousy and fierce rivalry which seem to be chronic among them toward each other.

Benito Juarez's life resembles, in its leading incidents, that of our own President. He was born on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, of Indian parents, and managed, when quite a boy, to get some menial employment in a store in the city of Oaxaca. Here he learned to read, and manifesting a great ardor for learning, his liberal and sagacious employer, a wealthy merchant of Oaxaca, sent him to college, where he devoted himself with such assiduity and ambition that he soon became the first scholar in the college, and graduated with the highest honors. Returning to Oaxaca, he married the daughter of his employer, and removing to the City of Mexico, commenced the practice of law, and soon secured a large and lucrative business. After some years of great professional success, he finally attained the highest judicial position in the country before he had reached middle age. His after career in public life, into which he was drawn by events and not by his own will and ambition, is already known to our readers.

Juarez is a small man, with all the physical characteristics of the aborigines; of mild, gentlemanly and kindly manners, and by no means harsh, cruel, or vindictive. Whether, however, he has the power and sense of security in his position, that will enable him to curb the truculence of his followers, remains to be proved.—*New Orleans Times*.

The Boston *Journal* says that a gunner on board the *Guerriere* while firing a salute to the President's party in Boston harbor, was blown from the vessel through a port-hole by the premature discharge of the gun, and carried a distance of about one hundred feet into the water. One of his arms was blown off and he was otherwise badly injured.

BREVET Captain Alexander Von Schrader, Major Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, has been temporarily detailed as Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the District of Louisiana, relieving First Lieutenant George Baldey, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

GENERAL HAZEN ON OUR INDIAN POLICY.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO., June 10, 1867.

Hon. John B. Henderson, Chairman of Committee on Indian Affairs,
U. S. Senate.

SIR:—In hastily giving you my views upon the just and most practical plan for our future treatment of the Indians, as previously agreed upon on our late excursion to Fort Harker, I am fully conscious of the risk of damaging criticism; but having served many years with and against the Indians of our country in Oregon, California, New Mexico and Texas, having studied their habits and character closely, and feeling thoroughly convinced that the plan I shall endeavor to give you is a true and humane one, and most finally be adopted as the Indian policy of the nation, I am urged to lay it before you, believing it possible that my action may assist in some small degree to hasten this ultimate result.

There is in the East a deep-seated and beautiful sentiment about the Indian character, false in all its bearings, that must be met and dealt with as if true, in any measure adopted for these people. It cannot be escaped or corrected, but must be counted fully in the question as much as if it were true; and in providing for these people, in addition to granting humanity and justice, they must be dealt with as the noble red man who has been cruelly robbed of his native country; yet, the interests of our own people must be equally considered.

All men who know the Indians that now inhabit the Western plains know them to be, with rare exceptions, incapable of any honest or noble traits; that, excepting a few old men, they delight in torture and murder, as is common with barbarous people; that they are incapable of civilization as a race; and that, with a few exceptions, the uninterrupted efforts of the Government to civilize and christianize them have proven futile.

The Government is still as anxious as at any previous time to preserve them and ameliorate their condition; but there has been no fixed and tangible plan that would fully reach all the Indians, and neither until recently could there have been such a plan. But now there is no part of our broad country but either emigrants, miners, traders or soldiers go there, and there are no Indians that are not known to the Government, and with whom there has not been some communication.

It is from this fact that the Indian now, feeling pressure equally from the west and east, seeing roads and lines of forts run across all their country, have become desperate and determined to fight it out. It was as plain last year as now to people in Dakota and Montana that this was the beginning of the great and last Indian struggle for his existence. It commenced in earnest then, is going on in earnest now, and will continue to go on till the last Indian dies or the Government adopts a strong and general plan that shall bring these people together, and separate them from their natural foe, and from their wild haunts. To fight them without looking to this result, and adopting measures for its accomplishment, is but fighting the fight of the Kilkenny cats—with a very large cat on our side.

That any plan can long preserve the Indian from extinction cannot be hoped for, but humanity to him and the protection due to our own people, point out the plan that should be adopted.

We are often met with the assertion that we drive the Indian from his hunting grounds; that we break faith with him in taking away his reservations, and that this is his country generally.

A wise Nature has made it one of her most imperative laws that her strongest and best kinds shall prevail, and destroy the effete, the weak, and the unproductive. We see this everywhere—from the grasses to the highest order of nature's works. We see it in the regeneration of species as well as in individuals. We can but wonder at such wisdom, which is the foundation of all progress, and are powerless to change it.

One Indian requires for his maintenance, by his methods of living, as much territory as will support a thousand men who live by civilized methods. The lands of the earth, like the air and water, are the common heritage of all mankind. There can be no absolute title to any part of either, but men hold certain privileges by the consent of others, until from some good cause those privileges are withdrawn.

So it is with the reservations of the Indians. When by the natural flow of population, the thousand civilized men require for their homes the place roamed over by one Indian, it is justice to all men that he should give way; yet he is always invited to adopt our habits, and remain upon as much of his ground as he may require in a state of civilization.

Should a leper traverse the streets of a populous city, or place himself by the roadside, infecting with his fatal malady all who might pass that way, it would be just to remove him to a safe place, or shut him up in a cell. So, wherever the thriftless savage stands in the way of advancement and civilization, killing all who come in his way, justice requires his removal, forcibly if necessary. If left at large, he fights and kills as many as he can of his disturbers. We are told that the Indian is cheated by the agents sent to look after his interests, and that the white men generally, by duplicity and unfairness, drive him to all the crimes he commits against us.

This may be all true, and, if so, we must accept the fact and deal with it in making a new Indian policy. If true, it is due to the immorality of our people, which, if not as it ought to be, cannot be helped, and must be accepted as it is. We are also often told that Indian wars are brought on by our own people for the plunder incident to war. This is both absurd and libelous upon our hardy pioneers. Only an occasional adventurer who has no weight in the general sentiment, ever desires the horrors of an Indian war as a source of gain. I write this from a long acquaintance with these people.

The real facts are, that in the natural order of development a hardy, highly enlightened and vigorous race of men, from causes for which they themselves are not responsible and cannot control, are crowding out a weak, ignorant and thriftless one; and what is there more natural than, when perfectly aware of this, and when well-nigh extinct, that their every hand should be against us? The

individual acts of encroachment, observed in carrying out this great plan, are seized upon by those who do not comprehend the broad question, as causes, while in fact they are as much effects as are the retaliations that follow.

The annual force of treaty-making only affords the Indian, by placing us in supposed security, the better opportunity to carry on his part of the fight. These treaties give no peace; they cannot give peace. It is impossible that there should be peace so long as these people maintain any of their aboriginal characteristics and are left to themselves. The old men who talk, no longer promise even to control their young men who fight.

We read from day to day that an Indian war is imminent. There has been an active Indian war, without interruption, for twenty years, and we have lost many hundred valuable lives by the tomahawk every year for a longer period. The entire territory of our country is now known, and the Indians, both in character and numbers, nearly so.

The plan I desire to recommend is as follows: Place the Indians in the hands of that branch of the Government that shall give the greatest guarantee for trusty and honest administration. I would recommend the Freedman's Bureau. The high integrity of the chief of that department will certainly give us an honest beginning.

I would assign to each family of tribes a reservation of proper dimensions, and require the Indians to live upon them, and prohibit white people going there unauthorized. This should be commanded in a proclamation by the President, and vigorous war made upon such tribes as refused to obey: to cease always with obedience. I would provide for them such religious and other instruction, such implements for agriculture, such domestic animals, and rations, and clothing, as might be found necessary. The regular annuities due them would go far to provide all these.

An Indian war would then have a fixed and definite purpose (which is the first requisite in all successful war) understood by the Indian, and its justice acknowledged by our own friends in the East. Some would be killed, for, in many cases, it would be a forced removal; but the extent and danger of the leprosy warrants it, and humanity would be served by it. The stories of the scalping-knife, the midnight flames of the settler's cabin, the murder of emigrants, and the capture of women—made to live lives each day worse than death—would cease to shock our sense and chill our blood.

This plan is thoroughly practicable, and can be all accomplished in two or three years. Moral means, exercised by honest philanthropists, should be used whenever practicable; but quick and vigorous war where such means will not answer. A judicious employment of the frontiersmen and friendly Indians, nearest where service is wanted, in winter, when the Indian is dependent upon his camps, would soon induce him to accept our terms.

To make war upon the Indian as a punishment, leaving him to retaliate at his leisure, can never bring about benefits commensurate with the cost or the public requirements.

Our Indian wars, so far, are scarcely more than a series of mutual retaliations, and can be little else till a fixed plan, having for its object the final settlement of the whole Indian question, is adopted. This plan should comprehend all the Indians of the country, and should be adopted everywhere simultaneously. There could then be no playing from hand to hand by the professed peaceable to the actual hostile, as is now the case. We might still for a few years have trouble with those across the borders of Mexico and the British possessions, but we would soon have a reliable corps of friendly Indians who could attend to all such bands. The reservations should be well removed from these borders. We are now in a position to command these people, and should no longer ask for peace, which they will not give, but require it. They are not numerous nor difficult to reach, as is generally supposed.

We will be told that the war in Dakota is brought on by making roads through it which are not required by the public wants, and that other local troubles have a like local cause. We also frequently hear, from high sources, that we can have peace or war, and, in fact, that there is no war at all. It matters little what we call it. But when an entire people are animated by a single sentiment of hostility, exercised for the destruction of another people, it must be considered war, even if their organization, or want of it, is entirely different from that used by us. To be content with so superficial a solution, would show so imperfect an understanding of the entire problem of civilization as to give no hope for a better Indian system.

You could more easily dam up the Mississippi than stop the flow of our people, and road-making, westward. You may stop the flow of water, but cannot the flow of ideas.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. B. HAZEN,
Colonel Thirty-eighth Infantry, Brevet Major-General.

OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT ELIJAH WILLIS BARSTOW, FIFTH U. S. ARTILLERY.

DIED at the residence of W. J. Munro, Esq., Newport, R. I., June 6, 1867, Lieutenant Elijah Willis Barstow, Fifth U. S. Artillery, aged 23 years.

The death of this promising young officer is the cause of deep sorrow. His high character as a gentleman and soldier demands something more than a bare record of his decease.

He was young, scarcely more than twenty-three years old, yet he had served through the war, much of the time as a staff officer, always displaying the highest capacity while filling responsible positions. He graced his profession and performed his duties with the most exemplary fidelity. His genial disposition, the manliness of his deportment, and the integrity of his character always drew around him numerous friends. His demeanor was retiring and quiet, never seeking, but rather avoiding notice. He was ever kind as a son and brother, true as steel as a friend, and under his mild, almost child-like exterior there was lodged a heart as noble and true as ever beat. Beloved by all—by all regretted.

ARMY PERSONAL.

CHAPLAIN Elijah Guion, Forty-first Infantry, has been ordered to join his regiment at Brownsville, Texas.

ASSISTANT Surgeon John Bell (Brevet Major), and Robert Royburn, resigned their commissions June 24, 1867.

ASSISTANT Surgeon J. B. Girard (recently appointed), has been assigned to duty in the Department of the Platte.

BREVE Lieutenant-Colonel Charles McCormick, Surgeon, has been granted a leave of absence for sixty days with permission to go beyond the sea.

BREVE Colonel Grotius R. Giddings, Lieutenant-Colonel Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, commanding post of Savannah, Ga., died suddenly at Macon, Ga., June 24th.

FIRST Lieutenant Daniel F. Callinan, First U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to proceed to Alexandria, La., first reporting at Headquarters Fifth Military District, for instructions.

SECOND Lieutenant Orville S. Dewey, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, having reported at Headquarters Fifth Military District, has been ordered to proceed to Opelousas, Louisiana, and join his company.

FIRST Lieutenant George Lee, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to proceed without delay to Galveston and Houston, Texas, under special instructions from the Major-General commanding.

FIRST Lieutenant Jacob DeGress, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, has been ordered to proceed without delay to Washington, D. C., under special instructions from Brevet Major-General J. A. Mower, commanding District of Louisiana.

BREVE Captain P. H. Moroney, Commissary of Musters of the Fifth Military District, was ordered on the 25th ult. to proceed without delay to Brownsville, Texas, and muster out the One Hundred and Seventeenth regiment U. S. Colored Troops.

By direction of the Secretary of War, leave of absence until further orders is granted Brevet Colonel Alexander Bliss, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, to commence July 1, 1867, with permission to go beyond the limits of the United States.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted Surgeon L. H. Holden, Medical Department U. S. Army, provided he makes a satisfactory arrangement with the commanding officer at Fort Schuyler for medical attendance during his absence.

THE following named officers have appeared before the Examining Board in session at Washington, D. C., for examination for the cavalry arm of the service, since last report: Second Lieutenants L. Weighman, Third Regiment; C. A. Rossander and Harrison Holt, Sixth Regiment.

A FIELD Officer's Court was appointed to meet at the Post of Jackson Barracks, on the 21st day of June, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Wood, First U. S. Infantry.

MAJOR-GENERAL Sheridan, on the 24th ult., ordered the Forty-first Infantry to immediately proceed to Brownsville, Texas. Brevet Brigadier-General R. McKenzie, commanding the regiment, will, on his arrival at Brownsville, report to Brevet Major-General Reynolds, commanding sub-district of the Rio Grande, for orders.

A BOARD of Officers was ordered to assemble at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, on the 2d day of July, 1867, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of First Sergeant Thomas Johnston, Company A, First Artillery, for the position of Superintendent of National Cemeteries. The examination will be conducted agreeably to the provisions of War Department General Orders No. 64, current series. Detail for the board: Brevet Major-General J. M. Brannan, Major First Artillery; Brevet Major Frank E. Taylor, Captain First Artillery; Brevet Major W. L. Haskin, First Lieutenant First Artillery.

A BOARD of Officers was ordered to assemble at Fort Sullivan, Mo., on the 2d day of July, 1867, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of Sergeant William Crowley, Company L, Third Artillery, for the position of Superintendent of National Cemeteries. The examination will be conducted agreeably to the provisions of War Department General Orders No. 64, current series. Detail for the board: Brevet Major-General H. J. Hunt, Lieutenant-Colonel Third Artillery; Captain Watson Webb, Third Artillery; Brevet Captain Richard Wilson, First Lieutenant Third Artillery.

UNDER authority, by letter, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated June 18, 1867, Brevet Colonel G. W. Schofield, Major Forty-first U. S. Colored Infantry, has been ordered to proceed to Chicago, Ill., First Lieutenant Lewis Johnson to Detroit, Mich., and First Lieutenant H. L. Stone, same regiment, to Boston, Mass., at which points respectively they will establish recruiting stations for their regiment, to enlist only such men as can read and write. When persons of that character cease to present themselves for enlistment, the recruiting officer will report the fact to Headquarters Fifth Military District, with a view to a change of station.

THE following is a list of the officers reporting at Headquarters Fifth Military District, for week ending June 21, 1867: Second Lieutenant William V. Wolfe, Third-fifth Infantry, joining regiment; Second Lieutenant H. W. Lawton, Forty-first Infantry, official duty; Second Lieutenant Charles Booth, First Infantry, report to the commanding officer Department of the Gulf; Captain Robert McClermont, Forty-first Infantry, report to Acting Adjutant General Fifth Military District; Captain J. H. Patterson, Twentieth Infantry; Chaplain Elijah Guion, Forty-first Infantry, to await arrival of regiment; Second Lieutenant Gustave Magnitzky, Thirty-ninth Infantry, en route to Fort Pike, La.; Second Lieutenant Charles Parker, Ninth Cavalry, en route to San Antonio, Texas; First Lieutenant H. M. Blackaller, Ninth Cavalry, en route to San Antonio, Texas; Brevet Colonel Major James F. Wade, Ninth Cavalry, en route to San Antonio, Texas; Second Lieutenant L. A. Arnold, First Infantry, en route to regiment; Second Lieutenant J. Gottshall, First Infantry, joining regiment.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

THE London Times says there is just now much complaint of the want of officers for the militia, and fears are expressed that the force has suffered through the competition of the volunteers, who have the advantage of novelty on their side. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON acknowledged as much in the House of Commons. The complaint was that the officers of the militia are obliged to attend one month in every year at the headquarters of their regiment, to be billeted in inns and public houses, and lead a life not agreeable to gentlemen holding a good social position. The men, too, do not learn much at their yearly gatherings, at least not much that is good and in the way of their profession. They spend a few hours daily in practice, but the greater part of the time is passed at the ale house drinking more beer than is good for them. The result is of course not very beneficial. The Times proposes as a remedy a yearly course of practice at Aldershot, in company with the regulars. The advantage has been plainly observed of mixing the volunteers with soldiers of the line, even for only one day's manœuvring.

THE economy of Major PALLISER's shot amounts to forty per cent of their cost in material and labor, and the projectiles are, beside, much more effective.

THE Prussians found it difficult in the late war to work their breech-loading field guns. The 4-pounders are closed by two wedges which form a block that can be made thick or thin at pleasure. In front of the foremost wedge is a steel cup capable of being removed for cleansing, or for the purpose of placing a new one. In the front part of the cup, but let in flush from its face is a copper ring so shaped and disposed that the gas from the explosion can get behind it and press it against the back of the tube around the edge of the bore. But copper is soft, and gas from the explosion of gunpowder is strong, and so it sometimes fell out that the ring got beaten in too far and prevented the withdrawal of the wedge. A gun that cannot be loaded is about as useful as a watch that won't go, and it is said that the "broad-backed Pomeranians" have cast about uneasily for some new means of working their field pieces. KRUPP shows at the Exposition a new plan for closing the breech. The wedge presents a smooth surface to the gas and the ring, made of soft steel, is in the bore itself, being beveled off inside so that the subtle fluid slips into the space between the bore and the ring, pressing the latter against the wedge and so closing the valve. It seems to be in favor, and will probably be adopted.

ALMOST all the continental rifle guns are named from the weight of the round shot they could throw. So a 4-pounder really throws a shot weighing about nine pounds, and the 6-pounder shell weighs fourteen to fifteen pounds. The service carriage is of wood, and is lighter than the English. The Prussians and Russians, however, are entering boldly upon the use of wrought-iron for carriages.

It is well known that several Prussian steel guns burst during the campaign under trials that surely were insufficient to destroy any trustworthy piece. M. KRUPP's agent at the Exposition acknowledges the fact, but denies that any of the offending pieces were supplied from Essen.

Is the anticipation of a sudden war with Prussia, the French authorities in their hurry to obtain breech-loading rifles, were willing to give up uniformity of pattern, and even of system for the moment.

THE French government has greatly increased the number of workmen who are engaged in making the small rifled 2-pounders, commonly known as mountain guns. From 490 the number has been increased to 1,200.

EXPERIMENTS are going on in France upon a cannon with a steel interior and a bronze exterior, a construction which is expected to give the greatest amount of wear with the least risk of explosion.

It is currently reported that KRUPP has offered his monster gun as a present to the King of Prussia. It is valued at about £20,000.

TWO hundred REMINGTON breech-loaders have been delivered to the French authorities for final experiment.

A SWEDISH foundry has made a rifle gun of cast iron, bore 10.68 inches, for the Danish government, which has been tested with 234 heavy charges, with the most satisfactory results.

FOREIGN advices say the Austrian government has appropriated 11,000,000 florins to fortifying Vienna. The entire scheme comprises ten forts, erected within two miles of the city, of which four are to be erected this year. But according to a cable despatch the work has been stopped.

As to the centrifugal cannon, it is capable of easy calculation that to throw 64 ounce bullets in a minute would require a two-and-a-half horse-power engine, if the initial velocity of the bullets is made the same as of rifle shot. As the efficiency of a centrifugal machine must be taken less than 50 per cent., a five-horse-power engine at least would be required.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels and troops, and of all military and naval events.

THE ARTILLERY OF OUR COASTWISE FORTS.

THE English 13.2-inch wrought-iron rifled gun (according to the London Engineer) has been roaring away, with hundred-pound charges, against the Hercules target at Shoeburyness, without piercing it. The target, to be sure, is no flimsy affair, being equivalent to a section of the side of H. M. S. Hercules, at the water-line, and embracing a 9-inch solid iron plate, with about a foot of teak backing, behind which is the ship's iron hull. But the defeat of the gun shows what folly there is in arming sea-forts with any ordnance except of large calibre and of the greatest strength possible. Without launching a comparison between this powerful wrought-iron and steel rifled gun and our heavy American smooth-bores, it may still be safely asserted that there is no use in mounting, for our coast and harbor defence, any gun less powerful than the 15-inch smooth-bore. A gun which will not make a hole in any English or French iron-clad now afloat, has no business in our forts.

Going down to the forts of our most valuable harbors, what do we find? We discover a collection of ordnance designed for the protection of the chief cities of the Republic, for the most part totally unfit to employ against a hostile fleet. The largest calibre in habitual use is the 15 inch. Of these guns there are very few in service, as is clear from the fact that less than a hundred of them were cast for the Army, during the whole war. After these come the smaller calibres of Army smooth-bores, the 8-inch and 10-inch "Columbiads." The day was when these calibres were at the summit of popular favor. Some of our engineers would seem still to consider them, as people in general do, to be formidable guns. As a matter of fact, the heaviest of them, the 10-inch gun, is unsafe with even less than 20-pound charges. Then, we come upon a lot of Parrot rifles, whose defects in high calibres were so clearly demonstrated at Fort Fisher by their wholesale slaughter—not of the enemy, but—of those who used them.

Pray what is the use of all these guns, except those of the largest calibre? They cannot penetrate the sides of the most feeble iron-clads. They were constructed in past ages, before the era of armored ships. Is it hoped that the enemy will be too courteous to come to the attack mailed in a fashion disproportionate to the missiles prepared for him? Yet, unless he does so refuse to take an impolite advantage of us, unless he waives all his iron harness and returns to his perforable oak, we can do nothing with him. These guns of small calibre which crowd so many of our sea-forts, are not, unhappily, simply useless, but worse. They require the detail of a force to handle them, take up area, waste ammunition, and, above all, cover the field of fire with their smoke, which foils the accurate aiming of those pieces which are of some worth.

It will be suggested, doubtless, in a deprecatory way, that these small-calibre pieces are only the remnants of old systems of defence, and that they will be gradually removed for ordnance better suited to modern practice. Were this true, so far as our present safety is concerned, our position would still be as lamentable. The guns are there, whether in accord-

ance with new theories or old; nor will the safety of our coasts be assured till more efficient ones are substituted. But, in fact, a part of these Parrott guns have been mounted in some of our most important forts, within three years. That is, they have been so mounted since the time when we were taught by a costly experience what the defects of these guns are. Among the harbors which have been furnished forth with Parrott guns, is the inestimably important one of New York. We hardly need comment on the folly of this measure.

The 15-inch cast-iron gun we have declared to be the lowest calibre mounted and used in our various forts, on which the slightest hopes can be founded of injuring and retarding foreign iron-clads. Even these hopes, we maintain, must be predicated on the assumption that either the strength or the quantity of powder hitherto in customary use in the Army 15-inch gun, shall be increased. For it is not enough to expect, in actual battle, to realize the performances of a gun which is carefully laid at a motionless target on a trial-ground. We must remember the circumstances under which a ship approaches a fort—the great distance of a gun in the works from the hostile iron clad, at the time the latter will be justified in opening fire; the smallness of the target presented by the ship; the short time during which it will remain at its maximum approach to the fort in running by; the rareness of the opportunity offered by the ship for striking her at right angles, since, except when her side is perpendicular to the line of fire, the shot impinges on it at an obtuse angle; finally, the impregnability of modern iron-clads to any ordinary artillery. Considering such facts of actual practice, it will be clear, we hold, that anything less than a 15-inch gun is a useless weapon in our sea-forts, and that even the 15-inch gun must be served with something like one hundred pounds of powder.

Now, before the Navy used the 15-inch smooth-bores, we never had a thorough exhibition of their power to resist heavy charges. The guns may be said never to have been known at all. Compared with what we have since learned of them, they were "mute, inglorious" monsters, and might have so remained till to-day, but for the exigencies of the naval service. It has hitherto, in the first place, been the custom to use, in the various forts a "mammoth grain" and "cake" powder. This was a kind of powder so got up as to be easy on the gun, but we must say that it has surpassed expectations in power. Of this powder the artillerists were wont to use, as we understand, fifty pounds as a maximum. The very initial experiments of the Navy (when it became needful to mount these guns in Monitors) showed conclusively that thirty-five pounds of ordinary cannon-powder gave the same range as fifty pounds of this mammoth powder. Next, having started on cannon-powder, the Navy went ahead and increased the charge until the official Ordnance Manual prescribed a service-charge of no less than sixty pounds. This accomplished, our Monitors used this charge of cannon-powder habitually in actual battle with the enemy. Meanwhile, the Army was going on with its maximum of fifty pounds of mammoth powder, which, as we have seen, was only equivalent to thirty-five pounds of the sort used to the extent of sixty pounds in the Navy.

Of late, the Army artillerists have increased the charge, in their experimental firings, until they have not only reached the results gained by the other branch of the service, but have gone beyond them. Instead of stopping at fifty pounds of powder, the artillerists have actually used charges of no less than one hundred pounds, and have got, we believe, very excellent results. Besides, judging from late experiments with the 20-inch gun, the cake-powder seems to give much better results in large cannon than in small ones. The charge just indicated (one hundred pounds of large grain) gave to the shot of the 15-inch gun an initial velocity nearly as high as that of the 68 pounder, namely, about 1,600 feet!

Perhaps, now, we shall be pardoned the apparent impatience of our earlier comments on the artillery of our coastwise forts. We discover the forts clogged with ordnance, not only powerless, under any circumstances, to pierce the ordinary foreign iron-clads, which are the only foes to be feared, but dangerous to the garrisons when used with a charge of twenty pounds of powder. We discover that the only gun worth mentioning for defence, the 15-inch, are very

few in number. We discover, finally, that for years these guns have been employed with a maximum charge too ridiculously low to be of service against iron-clads, and that, at the first series of thorough experiments, the power of the gun is doubled.

THE FATE OF MAXIMILIAN.

THERE is no longer room for doubt that the fated Austrian Archduke, who, in an evil hour, listened to the invitation of NAPOLEON, and consented to snatch at power in Mexico, has met death at the hands of JUAREZ. Throughout Europe and throughout our own country, too, the news of the execution has been received with sorrow, if not with detestation. The spectacle of a crowned head suffering like a common felon, is always provocative of sympathy. For by as much as he has been more illustrious than other men, in virtue of his lineage, his rank, and his royal surroundings, violent death seems more appalling. So was it with CHARLES I., LOUIS XVI., and all the princely heads that ever bowed beneath the scaffold or the axe. In MAXIMILIAN's case, however, there was something particularly touching, from his more than royal character. Noble, generous, kindly, chivalric, self-devoted, brave, magnanimous, he was worthy to be an Emperor of any people. The fidelity of his illustrious spouse, hapless CARLOTTA, had already stirred the sympathy of men and women throughout Christendom. His gallant resolution to die amid the wrecks of his brief and ill omened empire, when he might easily have fled with the French, and been received with honors again in Austria, provoked the applause of courageous men. The very manner of his death had something touching in its details. His last words were, "Poor CARLOTTA!"

While we heartily sympathize in that friendly act of Mr. SEWARD's which, in behalf of the people of the United States, recommended mercy to MAXIMILIAN, we are not of that number who fall to abusing JUAREZ and his followers for their decision. The Mexicans at best are a bloodthirsty race, and they were bent on having the royal blood of their august prisoner wherewith to celebrate their victory. This universal craving it was impossible for JUAREZ to withstand. Besides, it must be conceded that the decision on MAXIMILIAN's fate was one for the Mexicans to make for themselves, and one which we had no right to forestall. It was right for Austria, Prussia, Great Britain, the United States, to plead for clemency, but, after all, the Mexicans are the best judges of their own necessities. Had it been the mind of our people that JEFF. DAVIS should have expiated his crime on the scaffold, we should have ill-brooked advice or interference from foreign powers.

The crime of MAXIMILIAN was a grave one. It was one from which his personal fame will not suffer, but which, as a political offence, could not be passed over. Nor will mere uprightness of motive excuse the actual fact. There is no doubt that the Archduke was guided by the purest intent in laboring for the rehabilitation of Mexico. His efforts at regenerating the State, his liberality to the poor, his fairness to the rich, his fostering of internal improvements, his willingness to vacate imperial power, his gallant stand at the head of his troops when a flight not dishonorable was open to him, show that he was already beyond mere personal ambition in the work to which he had devoted himself. But no rectitude of intention compensates for crimes against the State. And MAXIMILIAN, in falling a victim to Napoleonic state-craft, will furnish a warning by his sad death to deter European adventurers from ever again essaying to overthrow republican institutions in America, so as to plant foreign monarchies on their ruins.

In thus writing of MAXIMILIAN, we do not countenance by any means the infliction of the death penalty on his officers. Such wholesale slaughters as those of Zacatecas, Puebla and Queretaro are a disgrace to humanity, and deserve the reprobation of all who believe in the rules of civilized warfare. If, now, a fourth butchery is to be added to those which have preceded, the Mexican name will lose all respect in the eyes of the world. The recent proclamation of ESCOBEDO is a disgrace to the JUAREZ arms. He boasts of his bloody deeds, he gloats over the confiscations and forced loans of the future, he revels in the prospect of hunting down "foreigners" because of the accident of their birth. He writes from Queretaro:

I have, by the execution of these master traitors, made terror the

order of the day everywhere. I have imposed large contributions on the rich, and confiscated their property and their all. Where I could not do it in person my delegates have strictly complied with my orders. I hope, before closing my military career, to see the blood of every foreigner spilt that resides in my country.

Such are the words wherewith ESCOBEDO greets the return of peace. They forebode the beginning of a series of tumultuous strifes more bloody and terrible than even the war between the Empire and the Republic. The happy days of Mexico have not yet come.

WEST POINT AND THE COLLEGES.

THE project on foot for the establishment of military professorships at our principal colleges, with the design of admitting a certain number of their graduates to commissions in the Army, has been made the occasion of a general attack upon both West Point and the colleges—that is, it would seem, upon all the higher education—by one of the ablest journals in the country. The *Tribune*—for we need hardly say that that is the paper in question—speaks of "the wall of exclusiveness that hems in West Point from cordial sympathy with the American people and American ideas;" it accuses West Pointers of lacking an element of vitality, of sympathy with their time, of being made more soldiers than citizens. It declares that the people, believing at the beginning of the war in West Point, at the end "had lost faith and interest in it." As to the colleges, they, according to the same journal, turn out young men as little ready for citizenship as West Point does; they are of little use to boys with brains, and of no use at all to boys without them. This is a matter worth looking into. If West Point and our colleges spoil good men, and deprive us yearly of just as many good citizens as they have graduates, they had better be at once suppressed, and the education of our young people may well be stopped at such a point in the arts of Reading, Riting, and Rithmetie as may be attained unto in a dame school at the cross roads; unless, indeed, that degree of accomplishment would put them out of cordial sympathy with the American people. But who are this American people, and by what right does the *Tribune* exclude the educated men of America from their number? Upon what semblance of reason rests the pretence that the graduates of our colleges and of West Point, numbering hundreds of thousands of men, the ablest, most worthy of respect in the whole country, have any less claim to sympathy as part of the American people, than those who have received half their education, or none at all? Do Latin, Greek, Philosophy, Mathematics and Natural Science, and the discipline received in the study of them, disqualify a man as one of the American people? If so, it would be well to have it determined and declared what degree of acquirement, and what state of culture, are inconsistent with recognition as one of the people? How ignorant, and how intellectually undeveloped must a man remain if he would be accepted as "fit for citizenship?" These be questions which seriously concern a large body of young men now preparing to ruin themselves American-citizen-ward by the study of logic, mathematics, the classics and philosophy, and by learning obedience to orders, the value of system, and by bringing their bodies and minds as much under control as possible—in a word, by getting education to the extent of their ability. And what was it that "made the popular clamor against West Point during the late Rebellion reasonable?" Was it that every officer of ability on both sides, every man who showed that he could do what his government needed in the field—every man (with a few exceptions on the Union side) was educated at West Point? And is the inefficiency of colleges shown by the fact that those few were college bred? Is the inefficiency of West Point shown by the fact that the chief historical contribution of high value to the military history of the great revolt, "Chancellorsville," is the production of two West Pointers, and that it is as admirable for its tone and taste and its English style as for its matter? But West Point makes better soldiers, and the colleges better scholars, than citizens! The question is between the Army and the people, the scholars and the people: so at least says the *Tribune*. Which brings us back to the point and the question from which we started: Upon what ground does any man who is admitted to write in such an influential paper as the *Tribune* justify himself in separating the Army from the people in this country, or in doing the same with regard to men of academic education?

Where do the people and ignorance end, and where do education, professional ability, and consequent exclusion from the people begin?

THE letter from General HAZEN on our Indian Policy, published in another column, is a very straightforward, frank and intelligible statement of the main questions at issue. Its author is mainly known to the country by his famous exploits at Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, on the Atlanta march, and at Fort McAllister. But he had, prior to the Rebellion, a considerable experience in Indian service, and his views on the situation of affairs carry with them the weight of an authority resting on years of actual study.

There is one part of the letter to which special attention may be called. The General says:

One Indian requires for his maintenance, by his methods of living, as much territory as will support a thousand men who live by civilized methods.

When, by the natural flow of population, the thousand civilized men require for their homes the place roamed over by one Indian, it is justice to all men that he should give way; yet he is always invited to adopt our habits and remain upon as much of his ground as he may require in a state of civilization.

The question is whether the tide of civilization now rolling across the Plains, is to be checked and turned back for the sake of less than a hundred thousand people of such tribes as the Sioux, Arapahoes and Cheyennes, or whether it is not they that must escape from the course of the torrent. In former times, certain lands were reserved to the savages between the Mississippi and the Mountains, wherein they could live after their own fashion. As our country encroached upon their reservations, the Indians were driven further and further back, but still had room enough. At length it became necessary to go through the Indian territory; for the ebb and flow of emigration had assumed fixed channels, and within a certain broad belt the available emigrant routes to Oregon and Idaho were laid down. Above all, the Pacific railroad, that vast scheme of modern commercial enterprise, had taken form, and demanded for itself a clear, straight, protected and safe path across the continent. This path lay through the favorite hunting-grounds of the Indians.

The question now is, whether this splendid commercial enterprise, and all the kindred ones of that region, which aim to civilize a continent, and to make the desert blossom as the rose, shall be given up to the whims of a moribund race of savages! To state the proposition is to refute it. However the present difficulties may end, one thing is certain, that hereafter a broad path must be cut through the Indian country from east to west. This grand highway of travel must be safe from savage incursion. Beyond it, on either flank, they may indulge in their festive sports, and in the chase; but the zone of travel itself must be for them forbidden ground. If, in carrying out this plan, the Indians resist, then some of them, as a correspondent suggests, will probably be sent to their happy hunting grounds in the process. We do not write upon this subject lightly, or in hatred to the Indian, but earnestly, and in the conviction that it is time to adopt a broad and decided policy for the furthering of civilization and of overland commerce.

REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE F. PEARSON, U. S. Navy, Commandant of the Portsmouth Navy-yard, died on last Sunday evening, after a short illness. Admiral PEARSON entered the Navy on the 11th of March, 1815, being appointed from Massachusetts, although he was born in New Hampshire, and has therefore been in the service over fifty-two years. He was promoted to a Lieutenancy in 1825, and obtained his captaincy in 1855. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was in command of the Portsmouth Navy-yard, and being promoted to be commodore in 1862, he was subsequently placed in command of the Pacific Squadron, which position he held during the years 1865 and 1866. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral July 25, 1866. The Admiral had been suffering from chronic diarrhoea for some time, and his system was therefore considerably weakened. About a week ago he took a cold, which brought on congestive chills, and finally caused his death. Admiral PEARSON stood deservedly high in his profession, and his loss will be deeply felt by his brother officers, as well as the citizens of Portsmouth by whom he was highly esteemed on account of his uprightness, integrity and kindness of heart.

In our last issue an account of a mythical Council of War appeared without the comments with which we had intended to accompany it. We publish in our correspondence a letter which is a sufficient correction of the errors of the article in question, and therefore obviates the necessity of further discussion of the article by us.

GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

The following is an abstract of the orders issued from Headquarters General Recruiting Service for the week ending June 27th:

JUNE 21.—The commanding officers of Governor's Island and Bedloe's Island, will cause a salute of twenty-one guns to be fired from their respective posts at half past five P. M., to-day, upon the arrival of the President of the United States.

JUNE 22d.—Brevet Captain F. Fuger, First Lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery, will perform the duties of Recruiting Officer, David's Island, New York Harbor, on receipt of this order.

In compliance with paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 247, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., Washington, May 14, 1867, and paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 295, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O. Washington, D. C., June 8, 1867, the commanding officer Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, will forward under proper charge on steamer *Ocean Queen*, which sails on the 1st July, 1867, 170 recruits and twenty artificers to the Ninth U. S. Infantry, and 120 recruits to the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry San Francisco, California, where they will be reported to the Commanding General, Military Division of the Pacific.

Brevet Brigadier-General H. D. Wallen, will forward under proper charge on the steamer *H. Chauncey*, which sails on the 11th July, 1867, 300 recruits and twenty artificers to the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, San Francisco, Cal., where they be reported to the Commanding General, Military Division of the Pacific.

Brevet Brigadier-General H. D. Wallen, will order the necessary boards of inspection to examine and report upon the steamers furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

In compliance with instructions from the Adjutant-General's Office, Captain J. L. Tidball, U. S. Army, and Brevet Major W. C. Ide, Thirteenth Infantry, will forward the recruits enlisted by them to Company L, First U. S. Artillery, at Fort Porter, Buffalo, New York.

Brevet Major Ide, will report the number sent by him to Captain Tidball, and when twenty-seven men have been thus forwarded their recruits will be sent to the Depot as heretofore: Duplicate muster and descriptive rolls of the recruits forwarded in accordance with this order will be transmitted to these Headquarters.

JUNE 23d.—A leave of absence for ten days with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is hereby granted to Brevet Brigadier-General J. M. Robertson, Captain Second U. S. Artillery. During the absence of Brevet Brigadier-General Robertson, Brevet Major R. L. Burnett, Captain Twenty-first Infantry, will take charge of his rendezvous.

JUNE 24th.—Paragraphs 1 and 2, Special Orders No. 115, current series from these Headquarters, are hereby modified as follows: Brevet Brigadier-General H. D. Wallen, commanding officer Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, will forward under proper charge on steamer *Ocean Queen*, sailing on the 1st July, 1867, 170 recruits and twenty artificers to the Ninth U. S. Infantry; 260 recruits for Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, total 450 enlisted men. The officer in charge of the detachments, will on his arrival at San Francisco, California, report his command to the Commanding General Military Division of the Pacific.

Brevet Brigadier-General H. D. Wallen, will order the necessary board of inspection to examine and report on the steamer *Ocean Queen*, as required by existing regulations. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish necessary transportation.

Captain J. H. Donovan, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry, will close his recruiting rendezvous at Portsmouth, N. H.; forward his recruiting party to the depot at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and proceed with the records of his office and public property in his charge to Trenton, New Jersey, and relieve Captain Edwin Pollock, Ninth U. S. Infantry, in charge of the rendezvous at that place, and branch at Elizabeth, N. J. Captain Pollock, will turn over to Captain Donovan the rendezvous, recruiting property, public property, records, etc., pertaining to the recruiting service, and proceed without delay to this city and relieve Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Pearson, Seventeenth Infantry, from the charge of recruiting rendezvous 286 West Twenty-first street, New York. Until Captain Donovan, arrives at Trenton, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Lay, Third Infantry, will take temporary charge of that rendezvous and branch.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Gentry is hereby relieved from recruiting service and from duty as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General at Headquarters General Recruiting Service, New York City and will proceed to join his regiment in compliance with General Orders No. 30, May 17th, A. G. O., series 1867.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Pearson, Seventeenth Infantry, is assigned to temporary duty at Headquarters General Recruiting Service, New York City, as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

JUNE 25th.—Assistant Surgeon R. Powell, U. S. Army, will report to Brevet Brigadier-General H. D. Wallen, commanding Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, to accompany detachment of recruits sailing for California on the 1st July, 1867. The commanding officer at the General Service Depot Fort Columbus, unless otherwise directed by telegraphic orders from the Adjutant-General, will send all available recruits of the Veteran Reserve Corps there at Fort Columbus, to the Forty-second U. S. Infantry, Veteran Reserve Corps, at Madison Barracks, on Thursday at 7 A. M., June 27, 1867.

Brevet Captain G. W. Dost, Fourth U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty at the Depot, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and upon being relieved from duty on the General Court-martial of which he is at present a member will, without delay, proceed to Galena, Ill., and relieve Brevet Captain Thomas L. Alston, Twenty-first Infantry, from his duties as recruiting officer at that station and its branches. Having done this Brevet Captain Dost, will discontinue Galena, as a recruiting office, and make Dubuque, Iowa, now a branch of Galena, his main rendezvous. Brevet Captain Thomas L. Alston, having turned over all the records of his office, funds and public property, for which he is responsible, to Brevet Captain Dost, will, with-

out delay, proceed to Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and report to the commanding officer for duty.

First Lieutenant W. H. Heilman, Fifteenth Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty at the depot, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and upon being relieved from duty on the General Court-martial of which he is at present a member, will, without delay, proceed to Keokuk, Iowa, and relieve Lieutenant John T. Mackey, Twenty-fifth Infantry, from his duties as recruiting officer at that station and branch. Lieutenant Mackey, having turned over all the records of his office, funds and public property, for which he is responsible to Lieutenant Heilman, will, without delay, proceed to Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and report to the commanding officer thereof for duty.

Captain Wm. Falck, Second U. S. Infantry, recruiting officer at Elmira, New York, will establish branch rendezvous at Binghamton and Owego, New York, and Towanda, Pa., upon this receipt of this order.

AMERICAN ORDNANCE IN ENGLAND.

SEVERAL months ago we announced that it had been determined to purchase a large American gun, with a view to a practical solution of the gunnery questions on which we are at issue with our friends across the Atlantic. The gun, called by the Americans a "fifteen-inch Monitor gun," has recently arrived. It is a cast-iron smooth bore gun, intended to throw a spherical cast-iron shot of about four hundred and fifty pounds weight with a charge of fifty pounds of (American) powder. The gun is made on the Rodman system, viz., cast hollow on a cold core, by which means the interior becomes chilled or hardened, and a new character is imparted to the metal. It is a fine, shapely piece of ordnance, not unlike a huge opaque soda water bottle, weighing nineteen tons. The preponderance, about six hundred pounds, is greater than we were prepared for in an American gun.

The gun is at all points a complete exponent of the American, as opposed to the English system of ordnance, and we may say plainly embodies nearly every element which we have deliberately discarded. Thus it is smooth bore instead of rifled; it is of cast instead of wrought-iron; it throws a spherical cast-iron shot instead of an elongated Palliser or steel projectile; and, finally, the charge is excessively small in relation to the weight of shot.

The points at issue between the Americans and ourselves on gunnery subjects have been so fully commented upon in the *Pall Mall Gazette* that it is unnecessary to recapitulate them. But it will be interesting to observe how far practice bears out theory in the matter. What the theory actually is, was very distinctly set forth in Captain Noble's "Report on the Penetration of Iron Armor," which was published last year. It may be worth while, in anticipation of the forthcoming experiment, to refer to those passages in which he calculated the probable effect—or power, so to express it—of this very gun.

The *modus operandi* by which the value of any gun for use against any particular target is estimated, is as follows: Reference is made to past experiments to discover the amount of *vis viva*, or "energy," which sufficed to carry a shot of a particular diameter through this target, a data which is easily obtained, the *vis viva* on impact being merely the weight of the shot multiplied by the square of its striking velocity. By a simple equation, the amount of energy which would be needed to carry another shot, the particular shot under consideration, through the same target is obtained. Thus, we desire to know what the fifteen-inch gun will do against the Lord Warden target. It has been experimentally demonstrated that a steel shot of 9 14 inches in diameter striking with a stored up work of 2 642 tons, will penetrate this vessel. The diameter of the steel shot from the fifteen inch gun being taken at 14.85 inches (which is slightly under the mark), we have the penetration of such a projectile requiring a force represented by the following equation:— $9.14 : 2.642 :: 14.85 : x$, and $x = 4,292$ tons. It would therefore require a force, or *vis viva*, of 4,292 tons to send a steel shot 14.85 inches in diameter through the Lord Warden. This is the first data which we require. We next need to know whether the fifteen-inch gun is capable of striking a blow of 4,292 tons, and, if so, at what range. Captain Noble has assumed the weight of the shot to be 484 pounds (which is over the mark), and he has apparently made the calculation of the velocity attainable on the basis of a charge of 60 pounds of English powder, which is considerably stronger than the American powder. If we take his figures, we have the following table:

Guns.	15 inch.
Charge English powder.....	50 pounds.
Weight of projectiles.....	484 pounds.
Diameter of projectiles.....	14.85 in.
Initial velocity.....	1,028 feet.
Remaining velocity. <i>Vis Viva.</i>	
At 200 yards.....	1,028 feet. 3,547 tons.
At 500 yards.....	969 feet. 3,152 tons.
At 1,000 yards.....	880 feet. 2,599 tons.

Comparing the figures in this table with the force required for the penetration of the Lord Warden with a 14 85 shot, viz., 4,292 tons, we find that the 15-inch gun is unable to accomplish "this even at a range of two hundred yards; and it is further very doubtful whether this gun, fired with fifty pounds of powder, which is as heavy a charge as it will stand, and a solid steel shot of 484 pounds, would penetrate the side of the iron-clad ship Lord Warden, even were the muzzle of the gun touching the iron plates of the vessel."

Or let us take the *Warrior* or weaker target. We find by a similar calculation that 2,953 tons of energy are needed to carry a 15-inch shot through it, a result attainable, apparently (see table above) with the 15-inch gun, up to five hundred yards, but not up to one thousand yards. There is always one element of uncertainty in these calculations, viz., the precise quality of the shot and the amount of work which it absorbs in breaking or "setting up." But in the main they are correct enough for practical purposes. These are the conclusions which we look to the experiment either to verify or disprove. For our own part, we await the result with no anxiety. Indeed it is almost certain that with the cast iron shot which have been supplied from America the gun will produce even more moderate effects than those of which, with steel shot, it is theoretically capable, for a much larger amount of

the stored-up energy will be absorbed in breaking up the shot than is lost in a good steel projectile. But even the above results, accomplished with the 19-ton gun, should inspire no uneasiness, when it is recollected that with a 12-ton gun we have driven shell after shell through a plate eight inches thick, and with a massive backing; and that with a 6-ton gun we have penetrated the *Warrior* at about a mile and a half range.

This interesting and important experiment will probably take place shortly, the gun having already undergone proof in America, with ten fires of fifty pounds of powder, and four hundred and fifty pounds of shot.

We should mention that, with a view to making the comparison between the English and American systems of heavy ordnance as complete as possible, American powder will be used in addition to American projectiles.

There is one point in connection with the American system of smooth-bore guns which does not appear to us to have been sufficiently dwelt upon. With such guns it is impossible to use Palliser projectiles. The Palliser projectile, as we have more than once explained, is not merely a chilled iron shot, but a chilled iron shot with a particular pointed form of head. Thus a spherical chilled shot is no more a Palliser shot than an ogival-headed steel shot would be. But a smooth-bore gun cannot be used to project any but spherical shot, and a spherical chilled shot, although superior probably to ordinary cast iron, is inferior to steel, and enormously inferior to a Palliser projectile proper. The American system thus precludes the use of the most effective known projectile—one, moreover, so much cheaper than steel, which is the only alternative, that we have already, as shown by a recent parliamentary return, saved £112,000 by its adoption.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MONUMENT TO MICHIGAN SOLDIERS.

THE committee appointed by the Board of Directors of the Michigan Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association, to recommend a design for a monument to be erected in memory of the soldiers and sailors of Michigan, who fell during the Rebellion, have reported in favor of the design submitted by Randolph Rogers, Esq. The following description of the proposed design is taken from the report of the committee:

A design by Mr. Randolph Rogers, of Michigan, now residing at Rome, Italy. The monument, when finished, to stand about forty-six feet high, to be crowned by a colossal statue of Michigan, ten feet high; a semi-civilized Indian queen, with a sword in her right hand and a shield in her left, the figure in motion as if rushing forward in defense of her country. The reasons for representing Michigan as an Indian, the name of the State is Indian, a large number of its counties and towns have Indian names, it was the home of Pontiac, Tecumseh and Black Hawk, and the costume and accessories are beautiful and effective. Beneath the plinth, upon which she stands, are stars and wreaths. On the next section in front is the dedication: "Erected by the people of Michigan in honor of the martyrs who fell, and the heroes who fought in defense of liberty and union." On the left are the arms of the State; on the right are the arms of the United States. On the projecting buttments below are four allegorical figures (seated) which, if standing erect would be six and a half feet high. These figures represent Victory, Union, Emancipation and History. Victory holds in her lap a sheathed sword, and with her right hand is offering the palm to the defenders of the nation, who stand below. Union is holding with her left hand the fasces, symbolic of the Union, and giving with her right hand laurels to her supporters below. Emancipation is a negress, with her eyes turned toward heaven, and reaching forward both hands and offering wreaths of laurels and *immortelles* to the soldiers below. History is holding with her right hand a book, and a wreath in her left.

On the next section below, standing upon projecting buttments, are the defenders of liberty and Union, the representations of the Army and Navy, four statues seven feet high. First is an infantry soldier leaning on his musket or rifle, next is an artilleryman with one hand leaning upon his sword, and the other in the act of touching off a cannon. Next is a cavalryman resting upon his sabre, and lastly a sailor holding in his left hand the American flag, and a cutlass in his right. Between the above statues it is proposed to place bassi reliefs, provided sufficient funds are obtained to defray the cost. In the meantime the panels may be left vacant without injury to the general effect. In the single panel the artist has sketched Mr. Lincoln holding in one hand the emancipation proclamation, and in the other a pen, and his idea is to fill the other panels with subjects immediately connected with Mr. Lincoln.

On either side of the bassi reliefs are tablets, where may be registered the names of battles or other inscriptions.

On the outer pedestals are four eagles in bronze. Upon all sides of the pedestals are tablets, as above mentioned, giving ample space for inscriptions. The architectural part of the monument to be of granite and marble, as proposed in advertisement, or all of granite, if not too expensive. The artist suggests that this be left for future decision, inasmuch as stone may be discovered in Michigan which will be found sufficiently strong, and, if so, much cheaper than granite or marble. He estimates the cost of this part at \$10,000, saying he feels that the people of Michigan would not wish him to lose upon it, and that he does not desire to make anything. The statues, etc., he proposes to execute in what is known as the golden bronze of Munich, being the best and most expensive bronze work executed in Europe. He refers to his bronze door in the Capitol at Washington to give an idea of the beauty and finish of the Munich bronzes, and stipulates to execute this work, if his proposal is accepted, with the greatest care. He states that his design is from a rough sketch, and without the aid of nature, but in executing the figures any defects would be corrected. He does not propose to compel the committee to take it without modification, and would give himself to the study of improvement upon it.

For the monument he presents an estimate in detail, each part being separately stated, and the gross sum being \$50,000, beside the architectural part previously stated.

FIRST U. S. ARTILLERY.

The following is a roster of the officers of the First regiment U. S. Artillery:

Colonel Israel Vogdes, Brevet Brigadier-General, Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, commanding regiment and post.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph A. Haskin, Brevet Brigadier-General, Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, commanding post.

Majors—John M. Brannan, Brevet Major-General, Fort Trumbull, Conn., commanding post; Clermont L. Best, Brevet Colonel, Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, commanding post; John Hamilton, Brevet Colonel, Fort Porter, New York, commanding post.

Regimental Adjutant—Joseph P. Sanger, Captain, Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.

Regimental Quartermaster—James L. Sherman, Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.

Captains—William Silvey, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Battery A, Fort Trumbull, Ct., commanding battery; Richard C. Duryea, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Battery F, Fort Trumbull, Ct., commanding battery; Henry W. Closson, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Battery L, Worcester, Mass., on general recruiting service; Loomis L. Langdon, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Battery M, Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, absent with leave; William M. Graham, Brevet Brigadier-General, Light Battery K, Jackson Barracks, La., commanding battery; Richard H. Jackson, Brevet Brigadier-General, Battery D, Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, commanding battery; Alanson M. Randol, Brevet Colonel, Light Battery I, Fort Brown, Texas, commanding battery; Samuel S. Elder, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Battery B, Fort Wadsworth, commanding battery; William M. Maynadier, Brevet Major, Battery C, Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor, commanding battery and post; Judson Kilpatrick, Brevet Major-General, Battery H, unknown, on detached service; Guy V. Henry, Brevet Colonel, Battery G, Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, absent with leave; Frank E. Taylor, Brevet Major, Battery E, Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, commanding battery.

First Lieutenants—William L. Haskin, Brevet Major, Battery F, Fort Trumbull, Ct., with battery; John S. Crosby, Brevet Major, Battery A, New Orleans, La., A. A. I. G. Department of the Gulf; Chandler P. Eakin, Brevet Major, Battery H, Philadelphia, Pa., on general recruiting service; Robert M. Hall, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Battery M, Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, commanding battery; Egbert W. Olcott, Brevet Major, Battery C, Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor, in arrest; Theodore K. Gibbs, Brevet Major, Battery B, New York City, on general recruiting service; T. B. Von Michalowski, Brevet Captain, Battery I, Fort Brown, Texas, with battery; Redmond Tully, Brevet Captain, Battery D, Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, with battery; Ballard S. Humphrey, Brevet Captain, Battery K, unknown, on detached service; Thomas Ward, Brevet Captain, Battery A, Fort Trumbull, Ct., with battery; Jacob H. Counselman, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Battery H, Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, commanding battery; Michael Leahy, Brevet Captain, Battery E, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. Harbor, with battery; E. Van A. Andruss, Battery L, Fort Porter, New York, commanding battery; E. D. Wheeler, Battery G, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. Harbor, commanding battery; John J. Driscoll, Battery K, Jackson Barracks, La., with battery; J. Wilson McMurray, Battery B, Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, with battery; John W. Dillenback, Battery G, Fort Brown, Texas, detached service with Battery I; George P. Thyng, Battery L, Fort Porter, New York, with battery; George Asbury, Battery C, Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor, with battery; Alonzo E. Miltimore, Battery F, Fort Brown, Texas, detached service with Battery I; Richard G. Shaw, Battery D, Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, with battery; John J. Hawes, Battery M, Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, with battery; D. D. Wheeler, Battery I, Brownsville, Texas, with battery; Michael O'Brien, Battery E, Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, with battery.

Second Lieutenants—Edmund K. Russell, Battery B, Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, with battery; L. A. Chamberlain, Battery A, Fort Trumbull, Ct., with battery; Hiero B. Herr, Battery F, Fort Trumbull, Ct., with battery; Abner H. Merrill, Battery H, Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, with battery; Charles King, Battery K, New Orleans, La., with battery; Isaac T. Webster, Battery L, Fort Porter, N. Y., absent with leave.

Alterations in gain and loss since last roster; Major Clermont L. Best, Brevet Colonel, joined by promotion; Major John Hamilton, Brevet Colonel, joined by promotion; Edward A. Duer, Brevet Major, resigned; Lieutenant Horace L. Pike, reinstated and placed on retired list; Lieutenant Michael O'Brien, resigned and reappointed.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, }
WASHINGTON CITY, July 2, 1867. }

The following are the changes in this department since last report:

Brevet Major W. H. Bell, C. S., has been assigned to duty at Fort Harker, Kansas, as Depot and Post Commissary of Subsistence.

Brevet Major Samuel T. Cushing, C. S., has been assigned to duty at Fort Laramie, D. T., as Depot and Post Commissary of Subsistence. He will also have general charge of the affairs of the Subsistence Department in that portion of the Department of the Platte lying north of the forty-second parallel, north latitude, and west of the one hundred and fourth meridian, west longitude.

The following-named newly-appointed officers have reported to the Commanding Officer, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, during the week ending July 2, 1867, viz: Second Lieutenant William W. Wood, Thirty-second Infantry. Ordered to regiments, viz: Captain George W. Davis, Fourteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant William F. Houston, Twenty-third Infantry; Second Lieutenant Frederick L. Dodge, Twenty-third Infantry; Second Lieutenant William W. Wood, Thirty-second Infantry—accompany detachments of recruits to Ninth and Fourteenth Infantry, per steamer *Ocean Queen*, for San Francisco, Cal. The following detachments of recruits left depot, viz: 190 general service recruits, for Ninth Infantry, and 260 general service recruits for Fourteenth Infantry, per steamer *Ocean Queen*, for San Francisco, Cal., and commanded by Captain George W. Davis, Fourteenth Infantry; 18 (V. R. C.) recruits for Forty-second Infantry, to Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., and commanded by First Lieutenant S. A. Porter, Forty-fourth Infantry (V. R. C.).

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, June 4, 1867.

SIR:—Your Committee take great pleasure in reporting the result of their examination of the sanitary condition of the Academy and its physical culture, as it reflects the highest credit upon the taste, vigilance, and extraordinary talent of the distinguished officer who is now placed in charge of its important interests. But at the same time it becomes their duty respectfully to call attention to the astounding deficiencies of the system, so far as the materials supplied by the Government are concerned. No subject could be more worthy of the exercise of the most enlarged and liberal policy; and your Committee are confident that a simple statement of facts will at once command the attention and enlist the sympathies of the present distinguished head of the Navy Department, and the Congress of the Nation.

We especially commend the condition of the vessels attached to the Academy—the cleanliness of the rooms, the bedding, the culinary department, the quality of the food provided, and the mode of serving it up; the system of physical exercises, consisting of a gymnasium, boat clubs, base ball, artillery and infantry drill, and the exercise aloft. When we take into consideration the fact that the physical and mental faculties operate on each other, and tend inevitably either to their mutual development or depression, and that in naval life the physical is only less important than the intellectual calibre; we see at once that the Government should spare neither money nor labor to provide on a far more extensive scale for this feature of the system.

More ground is needed for the base-ball, and there is a demand for a more extensive gymnasium. The contentment and happiness that are concomitant on the sources of the amusements provided, where the mind is released and the body invigorated, constitute the best possible argument in favor of the views we advocate. What is now witnessed with so much satisfaction as its legitimate fruit, would be vastly enhanced by an enlargement of the scale. It devolved upon the discernment and strong practical sense of the present superintendent to introduce this principle of mingled amusement and instruction; and it is to a great degree attributable to it that so much cheerfulness pervades the domestic life of the Academy. It tends to the physical development, and exhibits a power of frame which promises the happiest results in future. Strong men and healthy men, whose intellectual culture keeps pace with their physical growth, must ultimately prove to be the best qualified officers the Navy could secure. One of the most important things in an institution of this sort is to make it a home, from which its inmates will never wish to wander, and in which they will find all the diversion they need. The more complete the internal sources of amusement, the better. The gymnasium and base-ball serve the double purpose of healthy development and recreation; and in an institution like this, the most valuable aids to sound discipline.

The hospital arrangements exhibit an extraordinary spectacle. They are totally inadequate. The present hospital can only accommodate twelve patients. When we take into consideration that there are five hundred midshipmen congregated here, we are startled at the meagreness of the existing provision. Many of the sick have to be sent to their homes. In the event of an epidemic the Academy would be literally broken up. The five hundred young men now in training, at heavy expense, when they have not a moment to lose, would have to be disbanded for a time.

The location of the present hospital is as objectionable as its inadequacy is indisputable. In the midst of noise and confusion, which are unavoidable, the sick are deprived of the repose they need. The whirle of the ferry boat, which goes night and day, the roar of cannon and target practice, the sound of drum and bugle, are certainly strange music for the entertainment of those whose life is racked by fever, and must jeopard life where the sickness is at all serious. In fact, the hospital is a private house in its arrangements, and nothing more. There is no hospital accommodation for soldiers. There are attached to the Academy, in addition to the midshipmen, some five or six hundred other persons, a large number of whom are sailors in the various practice ships; and who by the payment of hospital money are entitled to hospital privileges. We would therefore recommend in the strongest possible terms the selection of a site for a hospital at least one mile removed from the institution. Across the college creek there is a most eligible spot which can be obtained, commanding, beautiful and healthful. It is Kuses' farm, on which there is a house now standing, which offers more accommodation for hospital purposes than that in use, and which would answer until a suitable building could be erected. On the farm a hospital for epidemic diseases should be speedily built, and a grave-yard laid out to supply a want that is now wholly without remedy—the only burying-ground being outside, where the soldiers were interred. Surely the least that a just, not to say generous, Government can do for those who devote themselves to its service, and incur the risks which that service entails, is to provide for the comfort of the sick, and the decent interment of the dead. We cannot pass from this point without paying a just tribute to the eminent surgeon who is now on duty at the Academy. He has by vigilance, skill and earnest attention to duty done as much as could be done with his command of means to relieve disease when it is raging, or ward it off if possible. If efficiencies of the hospital arrangement bore any proportion to the efficiencies of the surgeon assigned, this portion of our report would be one bright record of approval. The immediate purchase of the ground in direct proximity to the Naval Academy and to the hospital of it, is a necessity, because in its present condition it is so filthy that in the event of an epidemic the Academy could not escape.

Your committee would also report that the midshipmen are now quartered three in a room in eight rooms, four in a room in five rooms, while only three or four rooms have but two inmates. About one hundred and fifty midshipmen, it will be remembered, are on shipboard. The present buildings are unsafe, badly ventilated and inadequate. This is an evil too patent to need to be made clearer by argument. It speaks for itself. It demands the prompt redress. More than two should never be placed in one room, and the sick should never be mixed up with the well.

The cooking arrangements, though the best under present circumstances, ought to be enlarged. More extensive bathing arrangements are indispensable to health. They should be on a scale to give to each midshipman a daily bath, if he desires it; and this should be at the expense of the Government; at present the midshipmen pay for it, and only thirty can bathe at one time. There should be a large building where the young men could bathe, and where they could be taught to swim. The bathing and swimming tank should be one hundred feet long and sixty wide. The upper story should be used for a drying room for towels, and a washing and mending establishment for midshipmen should be connected with it.

There is also the necessity for the removal of the gas house from its present location, as it renders the water impure from the coal oil, and infects the atmosphere. There should be assigned to the hospital a sufficient number of nurses, including a matron, to take care of the sick. A surgeon dentist should be assigned to the Academy, at a proper salary, who should be authorized to make requisitions for the best material used, at the expense of the Government.

In these various recommendations your committee have been governed by the strictest regard for economy consistent with the dignity of the Government and the character of the institution. Economy misapplied is the most wanton extravagance; while the most liberal outlay to prevent injury to health and the morale of the service is at once the soundest policy and the sheerest justice. It is too late at this day to require that anything should be said of the value of the Navy to the defence of the country, or of the Naval Academy to the efficiency of the Navy. Every sea and river reflect back the glory of the one, and our brightest and most illustrious heroes are the warmest eulogists of the other.

It becomes the country to look well to this arm of her warlike power, and to cherish it. The first and most vital point that can be reached, with the largest results, is the Naval Academy. Our work is accomplished, and in all we recommend we recognize nothing that is not a necessity on every principle of sound reason.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

NINIAN PICKNEY, Surgeon U. S. Navy.

W. A. DARLING.

Rear-Admiral Geo. F. PARSONS, President Board of Visitors, Naval Academy, Annapolis.

LIST OF ARMY AND NAVY LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE FOR THE WEEK
ENDING JUNE 29, 1867.

NAVY.

Barrett, Captain Edw.
Bregban, George.
Blume, N. A., Acting Master.
Giraud, Pierre, Volunteer Lieutenant U. S. steamer *Onward*.
Worden, John L., Captain U. S. steamer *Florida*.
Vermont, R. S.—Stout Nicholas.

ARMY.

Mafton, Lieutenant B. F., 29th Infantry.
Ewing, General Thomas, Jr.—2.
Kennedy, Martin, Sergeant 14th U. S. Infantry.
Jones, Adjutant P. Owen.
Morrison, General David, late commanding 79th New York State Volunteers.

JULY 3.

ARMY.

Alvord, General Benjamin.
Dredger, Lieutenant John M.
Drum, General H. C.
Hamilton, Major-General Schuyler.
Van Ness, Captain W., Assistant Quartermaster.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JUNE 24.—Paymaster George F. Cutter, to duty as superintendent of flour and baking, and purchasing paymaster, at New York.

JUNE 25.—Commander William E. Fitzhugh, to command the receiving ship *New Hampshire*.
Assistant Surgeon Hosea J. Babin, to duty on board the school ship *Sabine*.

DETACHED.

JUNE 24.—Paymaster Garrett R. Barry, from duty as superintendent of flour and baking and those of purchasing paymaster at New York, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Midshipman John C. Rich, from duty on board the *Tacony*, and granted sick leave of absence.

JUNE 25.—Captain John J. Almy, from the command of the *Junata*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander C. M. Schoonmaker, Lieutenants Marston Niles, Charles McGregor, Masters Edward M. Steadman, French E. Chadwick, B. P. Lamberton, Surgeon Grove S. Beardslee, First Assistant Engineer Samuel L. P. Ayres, Second Assistant Engineers Levi T. Safford, Asaph Dunbar, William L. Bailie, Boatswain James Brown, Gunner David A. Rae, and Carpenter John Mills, from duty on board the *Junata*, and placed on waiting orders.

Commander Richard L. Law, from the command of the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon George F. Winslow, from duty on board the school ship *Sabine*, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry M. Meade, from duty on board the *Junata*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

JUNE 26.—Captain J. P. Sanford, from command of the *Vanderbilt*, and placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter T. H. Bishop, from duty on board the *Vanderbilt*, and placed on waiting orders.

Commander Edmund R. Colbourn, from duty as Captain of the Fleet and Chief of Staff of the South Pacific Squadron, and ordered to return to the United States.

Lieutenant-Commander E. M. Shepherd, from duty on board the *Osceola*, and placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 27.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles L. Franklin, from duty on board the *Vanderbilt*, and placed on waiting orders.

APPOINTED.

JUNE 24.—J. Albert Hawke, of Bristol, Pa., an Assistant Surgeon.

JUNE 28.—Warren Barnard, an Acting Carpenter.

JUNE 29.—Gilbert D. Macy, an Acting Sailmaker.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JUNE 25.—Midshipmen H. F. Moulton and G. A. Zabriskie, of the Naval Academy.

ORDERS REVOKED.

JUNE 28.—Lieutenant-Commander H. B. Rumsey, to duty on board the *Guerriere*, and granted sick leave of absence.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST

Commander H. Rolando, late of the *Florida*.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JUNE 24.—Mate George F. Wiley, to duty on board the receiving ship *Vermont*.

JUNE 26.—Acting Ensign David A. Hall, to duty on board the *De Soto*.

Mate John McManus, to duty on board the receiving ship *Alleghany*.

JUNE 27.—Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon J. W. Sherly, to duty at the Marine Rendezvous, New York.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenants William D. Urann, Ezra Leonard and Acting Master William H. Mayer, to duty in the South Pacific Squadron, taking passage in the mail steamer sailing on the 11th prox.

Acting Master N. A. Blume, to duty on board the *Mohongo*, taking passage in the mail steamer sailing on the 11th prox.

DETACHED.

JUNE 25.—Acting Master John B. Childs, Mate Charles H. Chase, Acting First Assistant Engineer Benjamin F. Beckett and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Benjamin F. Lewis and A. Merritt Shaw, from duty on board the *Junata*, and placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 26.—Acting Ensign Albion B. Prince, from duty on board the *De Soto*, and granted leave for discharge.

JUNE 29.—Acting Ensign William A. Duer and Mate Francis H. Poole, from duty on board the *Mohongo*, and ordered to return East.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John T. Buckley, from duty on board the *Glance*, and ordered to the *Pilgrim*.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JUNE 24.—Mate James Williams, of the *Peoria*.

PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.

JUNE 26.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer George H. Moore.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following Volunteer naval officers have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Mates Allen A. Mann, from August 23, 1865, and John Rudrow, from June 28th.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. A. Carpenter, from November 4, 1865.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending June 29, 1867:

Michael Gallour, landsman, May 25th, U. S. steamer *Monongahela*, at Santa Cruz.

James Conant, seaman, May 23d, U. S. steamer *Powhatan*, at Callao.

Joseph Cooper, coal heaver, May 30th, U. S. steamer *Winoski*, off Havli.

John J. Kelley, landsman, June 26th, Naval Hospital, New York.

ARMY GAZETTE.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE.

Hospital Steward Michael C. Stevens, U. S. Army.

BREVETS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

William H. King, late Captain of the 34th New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.
 John N. Hiltz, late Captain of the 23d Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Winchester, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.
 Henry O. Hight, late Captain of the 82d U. S. Colored Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, and for gallantry at the siege and assault on Fort Blakely, in April, 1865, to date from March 13, 1865.
 George W. Griffiths, late Captain of the 24 Kentucky Cavalry, for gallant conduct in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., and for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Charles W. Davis, late Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for gallant conduct in the field and faithful services in the Quartermaster's Department, to date from March 23, 1865.
 Laurens J. Joyce, late Captain of the 15th Maine Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Howland Cox, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for efficient and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Captain Charles F. Larabee, First Lieutenant of the 7th U. S. Infantry, and late First Lieutenant of the 30th Maine Veteran Infantry, for gallant and distinguished services at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill and Monet's Bluff, La., April 8, 9 and 23, 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Captain Eben P. Sturges, late First Lieutenant of the 1st Ohio Light Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from March 13, 1865.
 Daniel Messinger, to date from March 13, 1865.
 John W. Channing, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Church Howe, to date from March 13, 1865.
 John H. Graham, to date from March 13, 1865.

TO BE CAPTAINS BY BREVET.

Chandler Robbins, Jr., late First Lieutenant of the 80th U. S. Colored Troops, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Horace M. Wing, late First Lieutenant of the 80th U. S. Colored Troops, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Archibald J. Sampson, late First Lieutenant of the 27th U. S. Colored Troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
 James H. Bridgman, late First Lieutenant of the 7th Wisconsin Battery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Eben P. Sturges, late First Lieutenant of the 1st Ohio Light Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Elk River, to date from March 13, 1865.
 First Lieutenant Charles F. Larabee, of the 7th U. S. Infantry, and late First Lieutenant of the 30th Maine Veteran Infantry, for gallant and distinguished services at the battles of Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill and Monet's Bluff, La., April 8, 9 and 23, 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS BY BREVET.

Thomas F. Monroe, late Second Lieutenant of the 80th U. S. Colored Troops, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

PARADE OF THE FIRST DIVISION.

The parade of the First division on Thursday, in celebration of the ninety-first anniversary of our National Independence, is the first division parade which has taken place in many a long year without some blunder or delay occurring. The programme for the parade was that the First brigade should form on West Twelfth street, the Second on West Thirteenth street, the Third on West Fourteenth street, the Fourth on West Fifteenth street, and the Cavalry brigade on West Sixteenth street, and that the march should commence at 7½ o'clock, the column passing up Fifth avenue to Thirty-fourth street, through Thirty-fourth street, Madison avenue, Twenty-fourth street, Fourth avenue, to Fourteenth street, where the various regiments should leave the column and proceed to their armories. It was also announced that in passing the Worth Monument, the command should pay the honors of a marching salute to the Mayor and Common Council of the city. We are happy to state that this programme was carried out exactly as laid down, and that, therefore, quite a number of the citizens of New York did not see the soldiers at all, the regiments all being in their armories by 10 o'clock A. M. The customary review of the division by the Major-General commanding was very wisely omitted, and consequently there was no delay in starting the column. The arrangement of the brigades on the side streets was very sensible and very simple, and saved many of the regiments considerable marching.

The following is the composition of the division column:

PLATOON OF POLICEMEN.

Major-General Alexander Shaler, commanding First division, and staff.
 Escort, Washington Grays (4).

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General William G. Ward, commanding, and staff.
 Second regiment of Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Reid.
 Twelfth regiment of Infantry, Colonel John Ward, Jr.
 Seventy-first regiment of Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Rockefeller.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Louis Burger, commanding, and staff.
 Third regiment of Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General John E. Bendix.
 Fifth regiment of Infantry, Colonel Anton Meyer.
 Sixth regiment of Infantry, Colonel Joel Mason.
 Eighty-fourth regiment of Infantry, Colonel F. A. Conkling.
 Ninety-sixth regiment of Infantry, Major Albert Steinway.
 First regiment of Artillery, Major O'Grady.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General J. M. Varian, commanding, and staff.
 First regiment of Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel John K. Perley.
 Seventh regiment of Infantry, Colonel Emmons Clark.
 Eighth regiment of Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. D. Scott.
 Ninth regiment of Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. Braine.
 Twenty-seventh regiment of Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel George M. Dusenberry.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Colonel H. D. Hull, commanding, Fourth regiment, and staff.
 Fourth regiment of Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Gould H. Thorp.
 Eleventh regiment of Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Lux.
 Twenty-second regiment of Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Remmey.
 Sixty-ninth regiment of Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel James Cavanagh.
 Seventy-ninth regiment of Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General Addison Farnsworth.

FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Brooke Postley, commanding, and staff.
 First regiment of Cavalry, Colonel Henry Brinker.
 Third regiment of Cavalry, Colonel John H. Budke.

A stand had been erected for the Mayor and Common Council on the east side of Fifth avenue, a little below the Worth monument. At fifteen minutes of eight the Mayor drove up to the stand, escorted by Lieutenant-Colonel Fowler, of General Shaler's staff, and at ten minutes of eight the head of the column arrived before the reviewing officer. General Shaler saluted the Mayor very handsomely, and we wish more of the officers of the division could handle their swords as well as the division commander. In saluting, the General brought his sword up in *quarte* (edge of blade to the left, nails upward) and in bringing it down turned it so that it was *terce* (edge to the right, nails downward) when in its lowest position. The staff of the division

were formed in single rank, and in turning out of the column made a very handsome right wheel.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Just as Brigadier-General W. G. Ward, commanding this brigade, approached the reviewing officer his horse commenced to step out, thereby disarranging the positions of the General and his staff, who passed in a rather irregular manner—the General first, then the Judge-Advocate, and then the staff generally. The Second regiment led the First brigade, under the command of Colonel Thomas M. Reid, and paraded with eight companies of fourteen files each. The drum corps of the regiment looked well in their light-blue uniform, but the band was a sorry sight to behold, presenting a very piebald and ununiform appearance. The companies of this regiment were not properly equalized, and the alignments were not good, but we think, on the whole, the Second looked better than on the occasion of the brigade field-day. The Twelfth regiment was under the command of Colonel John Ward, the Lieutenant-Colonel and the Major being also present. The regiment made a very fine appearance, and paraded with unfixed bayonets—ten companies, of sixteen files each, being present, as well as the band and drum corps. Bandmaster Otto should wear the same kind of hat as the other members of his band. Lieutenant-Colonel McAfee made a very good salute. The Seventy-first regiment was preceded by Drum-major Bruce, who was in charge of the regimental drum corps and band. Bruce has recently taken unto himself a new hat, with an enormously long horse-hair plume, so to speak, which is so long and irrepressible that it has to be restrained from flying about every where by a brass ring, which is attached to the side of his hat. Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Rockefeller was in command of the Seventy-first, which made a very handsome appearance in their Summer uniform, blue jackets and white pants. The regiment turned out over 300 men, not including the drum corps and band.

SECOND BRIGADE.

This brigade was commanded by Brigadier-General Louis Burger, who was accompanied by his staff. Three mounted orderlies from the Washington Gray troop were detailed to each brigade commander. The staff of this brigade was formed in one line, Major Frohlich being on the right. The Third regiment, Brevet Brigadier-General John E. Bendix commanding, was accompanied by a band and drum corps, ten companies of fourteen files being present. The national color of this regiment is inscribed with the names of the battles in which the Tenth New York Volunteers, Bendix Zouaves, were engaged. The Fifth regiment was preceded by its Engineer Corps and as it passed the reviewing officer, the drum corps accompanied the music of the band. Colonel Anton Meyer was in command of the Fifth, and the regiment attracted much notice on account of its fine appearance. The Sixth regiment was under the command of Colonel Joel Mason, and paraded with ten companies of fourteen files each. The marching of this regiment was not very good. The Eighty-fourth regiment, Colonel F. A. Conkling commanding, paraded with drums and files for music, eight companies of twelve files each being present. The Surgeon of this regiment did not have his sabre drawn until he was immediately before the reviewing officer. The Ninety-sixth regiment was under the command of Major Steinway, and made a very handsome appearance. The drum corps of this regiment wore fatigue caps. The regiment paraded with ten companies of sixteen files each. Two of the companies of this regiment were commanded by sergeants. Lieutenants should have been detailed from other companies for this purpose. The First Artillery (dismounted), under Major O'Grady, made a good appearance. The officers of this regiment need considerable instruction in the manner of carrying the sabre and saluting with it. This regiment was formed in column of platoons, and numbered about 380 men. The band of this regiment wheeled out of column, which it should not have done.

THIRD BRIGADE.

This brigade was under the command of Brigadier-General J. M. Varian, who wore the *chapeau de bras*, as did also his staff. The brigade staff was formed in two lines, Major Blauvelt being on the right. The First regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel John H. Perley commanding, was on the right of this brigade. The regiment was no, out in large numbers, only six companies of twelve files being present. The men attracted, however, considerable attention by their soldierly bearing and marching. They carried the flag of the old H. W. Zouaves. The Twenty-third regiment band furnished the music for the First. The Seventh regiment was under the command of Colonel Emmons Clark, and made a very handsome appearance with ten companies of eighteen files front, which is a very good 4th of July turn out for the regiment. The second company in line elicited considerable applause by its correct alignment and marching. The Eighth, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott commanding, looked very well, parading with ten companies of sixteen files each, the vacancy caused by the transfer of the Washington Gray troop having been filled. The band of the Ninth regiment looked very well, as did also the regiment, which paraded with ten companies of fourteen files, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. Braine. Lieutenant-Colonel George M. Dusenberry was in command of the Thirtieth regiment, which paraded with eight companies of thirteen files front. The Thirty-seventh regiment paraded with only field music. The Fifty-fifth regiment, Colonel Eugene Le Gal commanding, has of late improved very decidedly, and presented a very handsome appearance, eight companies of twelve files being in column.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

This brigade was commanded by Colonel Harmon D. Hull, in the absence of Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall. Colonel Hull was accompanied by three of the members of the brigade staff, Major Charles H. Tomes being on the right of the staff. The Fourth regiment was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gould H. Thorp. The men all wore their turbans, and made a good appearance—eight companies, of twelve files front being present. The Eleventh regiment, Colonel H. Lux commanding, paraded with ten companies, of sixteen files; the men marched well, and the regiment looked well, and elicited the applause of the spectators. The Twenty-second regiment was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Remmey, who should have worn Colonel Post's aigrette instead of the plume, inasmuch as he was temporarily commanding officer of the regiment. The Twenty-second looked very handsome—six companies of sixteen files being present. Company F was not in column, having gone to Poughkeepsie. The Sixty-ninth, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel James Cavanagh looked better than usual, and paraded with six companies of twelve files. The Seventy-ninth regiment, Brigadier-General Addison Farnsworth commanding, was blessed with two drum-majors—the one in front of the band wearing a shako. The regiment paraded with eight companies of twelve files, and made a good appearance.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Brooke Postley, commanding this brigade, now wears a hat like General Shaler. He was accompanied by his staff,

Major Kent being on the right. The officers of the Washington Gray Troop acted temporarily on General Postley's staff, and were accompanied by the few men of the troop who had not been detailed for orderly duty. The First regiment of Cavalry, Colonel Henry Brinker, commanding, made a better appearance than it has for years. All the men were in uniform, and there were about 250 men in the ranks. As the regiment was passing the Mayor the officer in command of Captain Otto's company commanded "eyes right," which was decidedly wrong, as it is not so laid down in the Regulations. The command evidently confused the company, and many of the men passed with their sabres at a present. The Third regiment, Colonel John H. Budke commanding, closed the column. The band of this regiment wheeled out of the column under the direction of Colonel Budke. The Third Cavalry looked well, and was some 300 men strong. Lieutenant-Colonels Bend and Fowler, of General Shaler's staff, were placed on the right flank of the column, at a short distance from the reviewing stand, to regulate the movements of the troops.

The review of the division of the Fourth of July was an entire success, and was the best managed military display that New York has perhaps ever seen.

PARADE OF THE BROOKLYN NATIONAL GUARD.—We re-print elsewhere a letter of Brigadier-General P. B. Crooke, commanding the Fifth brigade National Guard, to the editor of a Brooklyn paper, on the subject of a military parade on the 4th of July. The arguments of the General in this letter are certainly valid against the advisability of purchasing the proposed parade ground, as well as against a parade on the 4th of July, for if the military of Brooklyn have no funds to meet the expenses of an ordinary street parade, how will they be able to pay for their transportation to Flatbush? Is it to be expected that the City of Brooklyn will add nearly \$200,000 to the city debt, and still be willing to expend several thousand dollars more each year to pay the necessary expenses of keeping up the National organizations within the city limits? This would be a high price to pay for the support of two brigades, which at the last annual muster numbered less than 4,500 men.

A parade on the 4th of July, however, is more than a mere show parade, for it tends to keep fresh in our minds the memory of those noble men who secured us our liberties, and declared our independence of the power of England. Therefore if there is one day in the whole of the year on which more than any other there should be a military display, that day is the 4th of July; and it is on this account Major-General Shaler ordered a parade of his entire First division on that day. It must also be remembered that the \$20,000 appropriated by the New York Common Council is not for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the National Guard of that city, which are borne by the regiments. If General Crooke should at any time decide to order a parade of his command, would he think the want of funds to pay for a band a sufficient excuse for the non-appearance of one of his regiments? We hardly think so. It might cost a little to turn out the Second Cavalry (Seventieth regiment) mounted, but this difficulty could be avoided by ordering that organization to parade dismounted; and, moreover, if bands cannot be afforded, drums and files make very good music. If General Crooke does not deem it expedient to order a parade on the 4th of July he is exercising an undoubted right; but if he gives as the reason for this that the troops have no funds for such a purpose, he is decidedly mistaken. However, we hope that, until some arrangement is made by which the National Guard of Kings county can get funds enough to parade on the Anniversary of our Independence, General Crooke will persistently vote against expending so large a sum for a parade ground for them as is proposed, especially when such an expenditure will leave the Brooklyn soldiers with no more funds than before.

PRESENTATION TO ADJUTANT MCLEER.—The War Fund Committee of Brooklyn, through their President, Mr. J. S. T. Stranahan, on Monday presented a silver medal to Adjutant James McLeer, formerly of the Fourteenth Regiment. But a few of these medals were struck off by order of the War Fund Committee, and these were only presented to such officers as had especially distinguished themselves by gallantry in the field. It was considered that Adjutant McLeer was richly entitled to one of these medals, because, at Groveton, after losing his left arm, he insisted upon firing "one more shot" at the enemy, although his left arm was torn and bleeding. While the Adjutant was firing this shot he received a grape-shot in one of his lower limbs. Mr. Stranahan made the presentation in an appropriate speech, in which he alluded to the circumstance we have just spoken of. Adjutant McLeer responded in a very feeling and patriotic manner. The medal is of silver, with a wreath on one side, outside of which are the words, "From the War Fund Committee of Brooklyn, N. Y., 1863." Inside appears the inscription, "A testimonial of the heroic conduct of James McLeer, Fourteenth regiment N. Y. S. M., in various battles during the Rebellion, and who, having sustained the loss of his left arm at Groveton, fired 'one more shot,' then sunk upon the field with his left leg shattered by grape-shot." The obverse side shows a wreath with the words "Honor to the brave. Illustrious deeds a nation's pride." Inside appears a shield resting on a representation of the world supporting an eagle scotching a snake.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—The following is an extract from General Orders No. 4, from the headquarters of this regiment:

The colonel commanding has noticed with regret as well as mortification that on each parade of the regiment since its re-organization not more than one-half of the men duly enrolled, uniformed and equipped have presented themselves. The main cause of this shameful neglect of duty is attributed to the fact, first: that delinquents have not been made to suffer the penalties that the law imposes upon them; and second: the possibility that a large portion of the regiment are totally ignorant of the nature of the same. Commandants of companies are, therefore, enjoined to impress upon the minds of the men of their respective commands, the facts, that a failure to appear at a drill or parade, when duly notified, subjects them to a fine of from two to six dollars, and for non-payment of the same they can be imprisoned. The provisions of the Militia Law, in this respect particularly, must be rigidly enforced hereafter. Color-Sergeant James Cummings is hereby reduced to the ranks, for intoxication on duty, and abandoning the color of the regiment entrusted to his charge, on the 29th of May.

An election was held at the armory of this regiment on Monday, June 24th, to fill the vacancy in the position of Lieutenant-Colonel. Brevet Brigadier-General Farnsworth presided, Adjutant Gair acting as Secretary. Nineteen votes were polled, of which Captain William Manson received 3, Adjutant Robert Gair 6, and Captain John J. Shaw 10, whereupon Captain Shaw was declared duly elected, and signified his acceptance of the position. Colonel Shaw was formerly Captain and Regimental Engineer, but was rendered supernumerary by the new amendments to the code.

COMPANY G, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Special meetings of this company, Captain A. L. Webber commanding, will be held at the armory (Centre Market), Friday evenings, July 5th, 12th and 19th, at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for excursion to Bridgeport, August 5th. It is necessary that every member should be present on

the above evenings. Officers and members of the regiment who intend joining this company on the excursion, are cordially invited to be present on any of the above evenings, as it is essential to know by the 19th inst. how many intend participating, so as to make arrangements accordingly.

THIRD CAVALRY.—This regiment paraded dismounted on Tuesday, the 2d inst., for the purpose of receiving a stand of colors which had been voted them by the city authorities. The presentation took place in the City Hall Park at twenty minutes of ten o'clock. After forming at their armory the regiment, under command of Colonel J. H. Budke, broke into column of platoons in single rank, and, preceded by their band, marched down Broadway to the City Hall. Here the regiment was formed in line, which, inasmuch as the single rank formation is altogether used by the cavalry, was extended so as to form three sides of a square. At the command present sabres, the band played for half a minute or so, the regiment meanwhile standing at a present. Mayor Hoffman then presented Colonel Budke, on behalf of the regiment, with a very elegant stand of colors consisting of very handsomely embroidered State and city flags and a pair of guidons. The Mayor, in presenting the colors, made a very good speech, which was replied to in an appropriate manner by Colonel Budke. No respect whatever was paid to the colors by the regiment after they had been received, except that when the color bearers were conveying them to their places in the line the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," the color bearers waving their flags about in a very dramatic but in an entirely unnecessary and unmilitary manner. The corporal who carried the blue flag, while the Mayor was passing down the line, would, every now and again, as he felt inclined, chase the folds out of his flag and gaze upon it in the most admiring way. If the standard bearers had been sergeants, as they should have been, instead of corporals, as they were, they might have been steadier, and also have waited until after the parade to admire and rejoice over the handsome colors they had been chosen to bear.

After the presentation, Mayor Hoffman reviewed the regiment. The men made a good appearance, but were quite unsteady, for we noticed that when a party of excursionists with a band passed up the Third Avenue Railroad every head in the first and second companies on the right was turned around to see what was going on. This does not speak well for the discipline of those companies, or the regiment. We noticed, also, quite a number of the men in the ranks watching the Mayor as he moved down the line and returned in his rear. One company appeared with forage caps instead of the full-dress hat which the rest wore. As the Mayor passed the right of the regiment, the officers began to salute him, and this blunder would, perhaps, have passed down the line had not the captain of the company with the forage caps known enough to set a different example. The Mayor was accompanied in the review by the members of the regimental staff. Several of the officers of the regiment did not have the proper-colored ground for their shoulder-straps, and among them Colonel Budke, who wore the infantry blue instead of the cavalry yellow. In passing in review the men marched very well, and the regiment made a very good appearance, passing in review twice in quick time. After the review the regiment marched up Broadway again, en route to their armory.

THIRD REGIMENT.—In compliance with the orders, a court-martial for the trial of delinquencies and offenses in this regiment has been ordered. The court will consist of Lieutenant-Colonel John Battie as President, assisted by Lieutenants D. M. Fisher as Secretary, and will convene at the armory, corner Twenty-fifth street and Fourth avenue, on the 15th of July, at 4 o'clock P. M. Commandants of companies will hand in their returns of delinquents, with squad warrants, to Colonel Battie on or before the 10th of July.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—Brevet Major-General M. T. McMahon, Colonel of this regiment, has issued General Orders No. 2, from which we make the following extracts:

By Special Orders No. 137, from General Headquarters, State of New York, Adjutant-General's Office, dated Albany, May 27, 1867, the Commander-in-Chief, upon the recommendation of the commanding officer of the Fourth brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., and upon the proceedings of a court of inquiry, appointed to investigate certain accusations against Kearnnes Watson, Captain elect of company B, Sixty-ninth regiment N. G. S. N. Y., feels warranted in withholding a commission from said Watson, and declares his election null and void; and a new election will be ordered to fill the vacancy existing in said company.

Reduced to the Ranks.—John Riley, Right General Guide, for riotous and disorderly conduct on the parade of May 25th. E. J. Maguire, Sergeant of Company B, acting Color Bearer, for disrespect to the Colonel and neglect of duty on the same parade. John L. O'Gorman, Sergeant Co. G, for neglect of duty.

Expulsions.—Co. G.—James McCarthy, Dennis James Murtha, John Maguire, Thomas Conners, Thomas Shannon, William Sullivan.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—In the order directing this regiment to parade on the 4th inst., Colonel Clark announces that Lieutenant Geo. P. Barrett has been elected First Lieutenant, and Sergeant Lewis P. Tibbels Second Lieutenant. Rank June 7, 1867. Joseph B. Allen, Jr., John Miller, Jr., Henry D. Miner, K. H. Park, and Clarence A. Roberts, of Company F, and William H. Atwater, J. R. Bailey, T. L. Mason, George P. Williams, and Daniel T. Worden, of Company H, having been expelled by a vote of their respective companies, the action of the companies has been confirmed by the Colonel.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—An election was held in Company I, Twelfth Infantry, on Monday evening, July 1st, at the regimental armory, Lieutenant-Colonel Knox McAfee presiding. Second Lieutenant John E. Dowley was elected First Lieutenant, vice Kirk, resigned; Third Sergeant John H. French was elected Second Lieutenant, vice Dowley, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT.—At an election held in Company A, Fourth Regiment (Veteran Zouaves), on Monday evening June 24th, Second Lieutenant Edmund S. Baker, Jr., was unanimously elected First Lieutenant, vice William F. Moller, appointed Aide-de-camp on staff of First Cavalry brigade. Mr. William K. Evans, late of the Thirty-seventh regiment, was subsequently elected Second Lieutenant, vice Baker, promoted.

PRESENTATION IN THE FIFTH REGIMENT.—After the parade of this regiment, on the 4th inst., Colonel Anton Meyer was presented with a very fine photograph of the non-commissioned staff of the regiment. The presentation took place at the Colonel's headquarters, Broome street, and was made through Sergeant-Major Domis on behalf of his comrades.

COMPANY H, FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—This organization, Captain John M. Neil commanding, left Brooklyn for Gettysburg, via Philadelphia, on the 1st instant. The company made a very handsome appearance, some seventy-five men being in the ranks. On its arrival at Philadelphia on Monday afternoon, the company was received by the National Guards, Brevet Brigadier General Lyle, with whom

they made a street parade. The company arrived in Philadelphia at 3 1/4 o'clock, and after washing down the dust with lager, they formed in column, the National Guards acting as escort. They then marched along the river road, which skirts Fairmount Park, and thence through Greene street to Twelfth, and thence to Chestnut street and the American Hotel, where a collation was served for them, and were finally escorted to the La Pierre House, where company headquarters were established. On Monday evening, by special invitation of Mrs. John Drew, they attended the Arch Street Theatre. On Tuesday, Company H visited Independence Hall and partook of a banquet at the Union League House. On Wednesday they left for Gettysburg via Columbia.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT COLOR ESCORT.—At the dismissal of the parade of this regiment on the 4th inst., Companies D and G, under command of Captain George Walcott, was detailed to escort the colors of the regiment to the armory.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Captain Tyson has been released from arrest by order of Brigadier-General Ward, commanding First brigade. The Captain was placed in arrest for failing to make the reports required by paragraphs 668 and 669 of the State Regulations.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—Colonel Krebhiel announces that Frank Keller has been duly elected and commissioned as Second Lieutenant of Company F, with rank from April 1, 1867; and that John K. Sch has been appointed Quartermaster Sergeant, with rank from June 21, 1867.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Bernet, of this regiment, has resigned.

TROOP G, THIRD REGIMENT CAVALRY.—This troop, Captain H. Mohlmann commanding, will go on a grand annual picnic excursion to Dudley's Grove, to-morrow, the 7th inst.

EXCURSION, SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The proposed excursion of the second and eighth companies of this regiment has been finally abandoned. The second company was in favor of going, but the eighth company having voted against the proposed excursion, the second company has decided that they will not go, also, as the expenses for music, transportation, etc., would be too heavy for a single company to bear.

SECOND REGIMENT.—One hundred and fifty United States uniforms have been issued to this regiment. A great effort was made to get gray uniforms, but the members of the Second must content themselves with "the wearing of the blue."

FOURTH REGIMENT.—Colonel Hull has ordered that the weekly company drills be suspended from June 24th until further orders, but he desires that the company commandants will assemble their companies at least twice in each month for company meetings if not for drill.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SECOND LIGHT BATTERY, BOSTON.—Two sections of this battery paraded on Saturday afternoon, June 22d, with fifty odd men, under command of Captain Baxter, for the purpose of firing salutes in the city of Roxbury. The left section, Lieutenant Bean, was placed in position on Parker Hill, overlooking the road over which the President was escorted through the city. This section fired a national salute as the column entered the city. The centre section, Lieutenant Beal, was established on Tommy's Rocks, nearly in the heart of the city, and, after the left section had ceased firing, commenced firing 100 guns, at the rate of three a minute, continuing until the President had reached the Boston line.

On Monday, June 24th, a detachment of this company fired the signal guns for the Masonic procession to move from the parade ground on the Common.

MARYLAND MILITIA.—The Washington Chronicle publishes the following:

We learn that Mr. James Cooper, who served in the Rebel army during the entire war, has been commissioned by Governor Swann as a Brigadier-General of the Maryland Militia now being so rapidly organized and equipped; also that Colonel J. C. Herbert, who commanded the First Maryland Rebel regiment, and was wounded at Gettysburg, has a full regiment of returned Confederate soldiers in the new military service of Maryland, styled the "Maryland Guard," and that they have adopted the Rebel gray uniform. The State authorities have purchased the guns for them.

LETTER FROM GENERAL CROOKE.

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle.

In the Eagle of Saturday I notice an editorial headed "Celebrating the Fourth," in which, after mentioning that the Common Council of New York have appropriated \$20,000 for the purpose, you say, "Where are our military, who want a couple of hundred thousand dollars spent for a parade ground? Can't they give the citizens a show for their money—on this one day of the year made memorable by military prowess?"

Allow me to ask what money you allude to. I am not aware that because the military want a parade ground—and need many other things they do not get—that their wants or needs will pay the heavy expense of a Fourth of July parade. The music and horses alone for a Fourth of July parade will cost over \$2,000.

The military of this city have no funds for such purposes—sufficient is not allowed them for necessary expenses of drill. They have no funds to pay the heavy expenses for music and horses of a show parade on the Fourth of July. And none is provided them for such purpose.

PHILIP S. CROOKE.

THE APPLICATION FOR THE TRANSFER OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—The various rumors which for some time past have spoken of an application having been made for the transfer of the Seventh regiment from the Third brigade have lately assumed a positive character. It is known that such a transfer is very earnestly sought for by General Ward of the First brigade, and that Colonel Clark of the Seventh gives it his approval. It is to be hoped for the future success of the National Guard of our State, and especially for the good of the First division, that such transfer will not be made. The Third brigade has always maintained a high position; has been for years and is now the representative brigade of the Militia of our country; it is to this brigade that all eyes have turned in cases of necessity calling for Militia aid, and it is especially to the regiments comprising it that the Militia of other States have looked for information and example. There has been more spirit, military enterprise and ability shown in this brigade than in any other in the State. Regiments, after being completely broken up by long service in the war have had their ranks filled up with astonishing rapidity, as, for instance, in the case of the Ninth regiment, commanded by Colonel Wilcox. It is a fact acknowledged by all that the late drill of this brigade in Tompkins square was the best brigade drill ever had in the First division; it showed steady, military ability, a disposition to change the old order of things, and practically demonstrated that what had not been done before in maneuvering several battalions in a small square could be successfully accomplished.

In any way to injure this brigade by transferring would be a positive wrong; it would be better to do all that can be done to strengthen the brigade, so that the officer now at its head could successfully do what all must have noticed that he is desirous of and has the ability to do, namely, to improve the discipline, the appearance and the military effectiveness of the Third brigade.

Why is this transfer requested? Why so anxiously sought for by

certain interested parties? Simply because it would give at once, without labor or exertion, one of the largest brigades in the city to the command of General Ward, and because it would satisfy the personal feelings of some gentlemen who have been disappointed in forwarding their plans. It is said that Colonel Clark expresses the opinion that the interests of the Seventh regiment would be benefited by this change. In what way could this be done? The transfer could not be made without introducing difficulty and serious differences where heretofore all relations have been harmonious and pleasant. The truth is, nothing more disastrous to the welfare of the Seventh regiment than this transfer could happen; it would take them from old friends and from agreeable associations, would introduce discord and trouble, and to a very considerable extent might, from these and from other causes injure their efficiency and prominence.

But, even were it true that the Seventh would be benefited by such transfer, it would still be inadvisable to make the change, if the service would be injured thereby. The fact is, this transfer is not required, could only be productive of harm, and ought not to be allowed, and it is to be hoped that Major General Shaler, who has proved himself to be a good soldier, will disapprove of the matter entirely. It is said that General Ward claims that the First Brigade, having been much reduced since he was elected to its command, ought to be made more equal in numbers with the other brigades. Why not, if such be the case, leave the Adjutant General's Department to remedy the difficulty, without asking for the transfer of a special, particular regiment? It would appear, however, that General Ward is not only desirous of more than equalizing his command, but that he also wishes the best part of the division; for, leaving out muskians, and adding the Seventh regiment to the First brigade, the brigade would outnumber the Third about seven hundred men. It is to be hoped that the personal desires of any gentlemen, no matter what their position or influence may be, will not be allowed to have any weight with our military authorities in giving this subject a fair consideration. Let the application for transfer be decided upon the grounds of right and justice, military necessity and the good of the service.

NATIONAL GUARD.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 1, 1867.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending June 29, 1867:

THIRD DIVISION.

Francis M. Plum, Quartermaster, June 21st, vice Moses C. Green, promoted.

Edward M. Green, Aide-de-Camp, June 21st, vice Francis M. Plum, promoted.

A. De F. Gale, Aide-de-Camp, June 21st, vice E. M. Green, promoted.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Lafayette Lytle, Assistant Adjutant-General, May 4th, original vacancy.

Henry E. Turner, Inspector, May 4th, vice L. Lytle, appointed Assistant Adjutant-General.

Horace A. Gilmore, Engineer, May 4th, vice A. S. Baker, supernumerary.

George W. Wiggins, Ordnance Officer. Original vacancy.

Richard H. Huntington, Quartermaster, vice J. J. De Forest, supernumerary.

Alvin H. Hall, Commissary of Subsistence. Original vacancy.

Edward Massey, Aide-de-camp, vice W. E. Klissburgh, promoted to Third Division Staff.

Romayn Freeman, Aide-de-camp. Original vacancy.

EIGHTEENTH BRIGADE.

Williams Martin, Brigadier General, June 23th. Original appointment.

THIRTY-SECOND BRIGADE.

Original appointments, to date June 21st.

Timothy E. Ellsworth, Assistant Adjutant General.

Joel B. Baker, Inspector.

Daniel W. Van Horn, Engineer.

Richard Crowley, Judge Advocate.

John S. Wolcott, Ordnance Officer.

Edw. Nichols, Quartermaster.

Harold H. Sheldon, Commissary of Subsistence.

TENTH REGIMENT.

Alexander McRoberts, First Lieutenant, June 3d, vice D. S. Benson, promoted Major.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Charles J. McGowan, Captain, June 4th, vice Edward Gilon, promoted.

Richard E. Jones, First Lieutenant, June 4th, vice McGowan, promoted.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Eugene A. Heath, Second Lieutenant, June 19th.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Henry C. Bull, Captain, June 19th, original vacancy.

Daniel J. Terry, First Lieutenant, June 19th, original vacancy.

Leander M. Cowles, Second Lieutenant, June 19th.

FORTIETH REGIMENT.

John McChampha, Jr., Commissary of Subsistence, June 24th, original vacancy.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Thomas B. Kniffin, Commissary of Subsistence, June 1st, original vacancy.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT.

John H. Theall, Captain, June 18th, vice C. W. Hauser, resigned.

Thomas C. Strong, Captain, June 1st, or ginal appointment.

George H. Mosher, Commissary of Subsistence, June 1st, original vacancy.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

John C. Kane, First Lieutenant, June 14th, vice John O'Loughlin, dismissed the service.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Richard H. Paddon, June 4th, original vacancy.

James Packer, First Lieutenant, June 20th vice William H. Walter, dismissed the service.

SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Frederick S. Leake, Adjutant, June 21st, original appointment.

Samuel Young, Quartermaster, June 21st, original appointment.

SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Alfred M. Leonard, Hospital Surgeon, June 8th, original appointment.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Harry Rockafellar, Lieutenant-Colonel, May 30th, vice William I. Cole, resigned.

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

James M. Pomeroy, Commissary of Subsistence, June 12th, original vacancy.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

George W. Gregg, First Lieutenant, August 25th, vice G. Brundage, resigned.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard S. N. Y., have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending June 29, 1867:

June 25th, First regiment Artillery, Adjutant J. G. Atkinson.

June 25th, First regiment Artillery, Second Lieutenant John Purcell.

June 25th, Sixth regiment of Infantry, First Lieutenant George Henry.

June 25th, Forty-first regiment of Infantry, Captain L. Burtle.

June 25th, Ninety-sixth regiment of Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel E. O. Bernes.

June 25th, Thirty-fifth regiment of Infantry, Colonel J. Addison Lurvey.

June 25th, Seventy-fourth regiment of Infantry, First Lieutenant John M. Fogarty.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

THAT modern wonder, the Atlantic Cable, seldom flashes messages between the two hemispheres fraught with more pleasing, as well as important intelligence, than was the announcement which it bore on Thursday last, that a magnificent tribute of merit had been awarded to one of our most enterprising business firms, the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company. The following is a copy of the telegram as transmitted by their representative in Paris:

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, }
Thursday, June 27, 1867. }

Wheeler & Wilson, of New York, are awarded the highest premium (a gold medal) for perfection in sewing-machines. This is the ONLY GOLD MEDAL awarded for sewing-machines. There were eighty-two competitors.

That which has long been claimed by the Wheeler and Wilson Company, and which those who were acquainted with the superior qualities of these sewing machines have never hesitated to acknowledge as a rightful claim, must now be universally conceded, namely, that the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines are *par excellence* the most desirable. To the perfectors of these machines their award is in truth well deserved. It is a compliment to American mechanical ingenuity, and the American people, who are included in the compliment, will of course feel proud of their successful countrymen.

We have received a very handsome little pamphlet entitled "The Advertiser's Hand Book," published by T. S. Evans, an energetic Advertising Agent at 129 Washington St., Boston. The pamphlet contains a complete list of the religious, agricultural and literary publications in the United States and the British Provinces, and a complete list of New England newspapers of all sorts. In addition are many useful hints to advertisers. Mr. Evans has given long attention to the business, is a man of upright character and of sound judgment, and bears an excellent reputation with newspaper publishers and the advertising public as well.

LYMAN'S Patent Metallic Sole is an excellent Yankee Notion which has for its object the prevention of colds and consumption by protecting the feet against dampness. It consists of a thin slip of metal which is to be inserted between the two soles of a boot or shoe while making, thus shutting out moisture of all kinds. It is so thin that it adds no perceptible thickness to the sole, and being of metal, will outwear the leather of the shoe.

A PLEASANT RE-UNION.

A FEW months after the breaking out of the war in 1861, a party of four ladies and four gentlemen were dining together at Delmonico's. During the dinner, in talking over national affairs, the gentlemen, one and all, solemnly agreed to volunteer and serve during the war. The ladies were very enthusiastic, and promised to do all in their power to help the good cause. They then signed a document agreeing, if they lived through the struggle, to meet at the house of one of the ladies on a certain day, hour and year, and there relate their several experiences. The day named for the re-union was the 14th of June, 1867, when they all assembled together once more. Two of the gentlemen had been promoted on the field for bravery; one was a colonel, and the other a major. The remaining two had both been wounded, one having lost a leg, and the other an arm. As for the ladies, one was married to the gallant soldier who lost his leg, he having fallen in love with her while she was nursing the wounded in the hospital; another was engaged to the colonel, and the third to the gentleman who lost his arm. The fourth young lady and the major assured the rest that they had arranged to live single the remainder of their lives. The evening was delightfully passed in listening to the many thrilling, and a few amusing, adventures each had gone through.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

KORBE-HOFFMAN.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, June 26th, by the Post Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Stone, Lieutenant WILLIAM A. KORBE, Jr., Thirty-seventh Infantry, to ISABELLA, only daughter of Brevet Major-General William Hoffman, U. S. A.

SMITH-SAUNDERS.—In Boston, at St. Mark's Chapel, June 26th, by the Rev. Geo. D. Wildes, Mr. DAVID SMITH, U. S. Navy, to Miss S. SAUNDERS, of Boston.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, 229 BROADWAY.

This Company offers advantages to the public superior to any similar institution in the United States. All its Policies are non-forfeiting and incontestable, and allow the largest liberty for residence and travel. OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY are insured, in time of peace, at the usual table rates for civilians, and in the event of hostilities or war, will be charged nothing for the increased hazard.

By a recent Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, this Company is authorized to make Special Deposits with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and receive therefor REGISTERED POLICIES, bearing the seal of the Department, and a Certificate that the Policy is secured by Pledge of Public Stocks, under a Special Trust, created by the Act of the Legislature in favor of "North America Life Insurance Company" exclusively. This makes every Registered Policy as secure to the holder as a National Bank Note, or a United States Bond.

THE OFFICERS of this Company have been long engaged in the business of Life Insurance, and are determined to use their large fund of experience in settling in every thing which may tend to the interest of its members, and to make it

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of this Continent. All our Life and Endowment Policies are non-forfeiting, and after three annual Premiums have been paid, to the whole amount paid to the Company, thus securing to your heirs every dollar invested, whether you can continue your policy till death or not. Thirty days' grace allowed on any renewal payment, and the policy held good. Dividends declared annually. Communications by letter promptly answered.

N. D. MORGAN, President.

T. T. MERWIN, V. President.

J. W. MERRILL, Secretary.

1867.

PARIS EXPOSITION. THE SEWING MACHINE RESULT. EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS.

WHEELER & WILSON

CARRY THE DAY.

HIGHEST PREMIUM.

THE ONLY

GOLD MEDAL

FOR PERFECTION IN SEWING MACHINES,

Has been awarded the

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

No. 625 BROADWAY.

HEADQUARTERS PRINCIPAL DEPOT, }
FORT COLUMBUS, N. Y. H., June 13, 1867. }

WANTED FOR THE DEPOT

BAND—A first-class leader; several first-class musicians, and a drum-major.

H. D. WALLEN,

Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,

Commanding.

MIDDLE OF THE BLOCK.

COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.

HADLEY

Is constantly receiving Large Invoices of

FRENCH CHINA.

OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL SELLING PRICES.

White French China Dinner Sets, 130 pieces.....\$30 00
White French China Tea Sets, 41 pieces..... 7 00
White French China Dinner Plates, per dozen... 2 00
White French China Tea Plates, per dozen..... 1 50
White French China Cups and Saucers, 24 pieces. 2 00
French Cut Goblets, per dozen..... 2 50

Also, Fancy Goods in China, Dinner, Tea, Toilet Sets, White Parisian Stone Ware, Cut and Pressed Glassware, Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c., &c., &c., at equally low prices. Goods packed to go all over the world, by express or otherwise. House Furnishing Goods in large variety.

Remember HADLEY'S, Middle of the Block.

Send for Catalogue.

No Connection with corner Stores.

THE "BERRIAN" WAREHOUSES,

No. 601 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Now offer the largest variety in the United States of

CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED

WARE, TEA SETS,

CASTORS, URNS, CAKE BASKETS,

SPOONS AND FORKS, WAITERS,

KETTLE, AND STANDS, MEAT DISHES,

COVERS, Etc., Etc. TEA TRAYS,

BREAD, CHEESE AND BUTTER PLATES.

REFRIGERATORS

Of all kinds.

Water Coolers, Cream Freezers, Filters, etc. Crimping,

Goffering and Fluting Machines. Mangles,

Clothes Wringers, Carpet Sweepers.

COOKING UTENSILS

Of Every Description.

Wood Ware, Tin and Japanned Ware, Bathing

Apparatus, Camp Chairs, Cane Furniture, Gongs,

Hammocks, Tool Chests, Brushes, Mats, Baskets, etc.,

etc. H. H. CASEY.

JAMES SCHOUER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

OFFICE, 33 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.

Attends to all Army and Navy Claims, and business

at Washington, with WILLIAM SCHOUER, late

Adjutant-General of Massachusetts.

PHILIP J. JOACHIMSEN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

No. 240 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

As an Investment.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:

1st. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

2d. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

3d. Three hundred and seventy-six miles of this road are finished and fully equipped depots, locomotives, cars, etc., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

4th. The net earnings of the sections already finished are several times greater than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

5th. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a bona fide property.

6th. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the U. S. Government, and for which it takes a second lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha, is only \$16,050 per mile.

7th. The fact that the U. S. Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock (which is to them a third lien), may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

8th. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to re-invest in these bonds—thus securing a greater interest.

9th. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being 15 per cent. less than U. S. Stocks.

10th. At the current rate of premium on gold, they PAY OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New York by the CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau St., CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS, 51 Wall St., JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 Wall St., and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,

NEW YORK.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OFFICES,

No. 650 BROADWAY,

AND

No. 54 WALL STREET, N. Y.

Cash Capital.....\$200,000

Surplus..... 44,280

Total Assets.....\$244,280

WM. S. CORWIN, President.

WM. H. KIPP, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK CITY,

No. 151 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital.....\$250,000

Fire Insurance in all its Branches.

GEORGE T. HAWS, President.

D. M. DOUGHTY, Assistant Secretary.

CONVERSION OF MUZZLE LOADING SMALL ARMS INTO BREACH LOADERS.

NEW YORK, June 8, 1867

In accordance with the following orders—
"GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,"
"ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY,"
"May 18, 1867."

Special Orders No. 126.
"The Board of Officers directed by Special Order No. 2, current series, to make an examination of breech-loading small arms, having recommended a further test of the Allin, the Berdan and the Roberts methods of conversion of muzzle-loaders, the Board is directed to make such further examination and trial of the above-named arms as may be deemed proper to determine the best method of conversion."

"The Board is also authorized to admit to such trial such other arms, as upon exhibition, to it may appear to possess sufficient merit to entitle them to competition, upon the same terms and subject to the same conditions as the arms above-named, and will make report of its proceedings and decision to these headquarters."
"By order of the Command-in-Chief."
"(Signed) S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General."

"J. B. STONHOUSE, Assistant Adjutant-General." "The Board of Examination hereby gives notice that it will proceed to make competitive trials of methods of conversion, at the State Arsenal, Seventh Avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth street, on July 9th next, at ten o'clock A. M."

All arms presented, other than of the three methods specially mentioned in the above orders (whether the same are improvements of arms hitherto tested by the Board, or arms not so tested), will be examined by the Board, and if, in its opinion, possessing sufficient merit to entitle them to competition, will be accepted for trial upon the same conditions as the above-named arms.

The following conditions of entry have been adopted, and all arms accepted will be subject thereto:
I. The arm must be a Springfield rifle musket, converted into a breech-loader, the barrel to be of the calibre .58. Additional guns of the same class, with calibre reduced to .50, may be exhibited, and will be tested at the discretion of the Board. Alleged improvements in rifling (number, depth and width of groove, character of twist, etc.) will be considered.

II. Each gun must be accompanied with a full and detailed description of the arm and its merits, giving dimensions of the principal parts, as (A) length of barrel, or distance from muzzle to face of breech-block, when breech is closed; (B) length and diameter of chamber, and if the chamber is conical, the maximum and minimum diameters; (C) dimensions of receiver, breech-block and appendages, retainer, and all other parts connected with the breech mechanism. The material of which the several parts are made must be specified; also, whether the specimen arm was made by hand or machinery. The description must be full and accurate, and must specially set forth the merits, absolute and relative, claimed for the arm. The cost of converting Springfield rifle muskets on the proposed plan must be given, the quantities being 10,000, 20,000, 30,000, 40,000 and 50,000, and the exhibitor must be prepared, upon demand, to furnish an undertaking, with approved sureties, that contracts will be made at the rates specified should the method of conversion be approved and the State authorities prepared to entertain proposals. Such prices will be considered as sealed proposals, and will not be disclosed until after a decision is made by the Board.

III. In order that the several arms may be subjected to the same conditions of trial, each exhibitor must be supplied with fifteen hundred (1,500) rounds of ammunition for each arm, as to laws: The cartridges must be of brass and "central fire." The projectiles must be of unalloyed lead, and to weigh four hundred and eighty grains for guns of calibre .58, and four hundred and fifty grains for calibre .50. In order to conform to the United States standard charge, as now adopted, the charge of powder will be seventy grains. The powder to be the "Orange Rifle Powder, E. G." manufactured by Smith & Rand (Office, 170 Broadway, New York City). Particular attention is directed to the proper lubrication of the cartridges. In special tests, the Board reserves the right to use such other quality of powder as it may deem proper, but not exceeding the established charge of seventy grains; and also the right to use such form of projectiles as may be deemed proper.

IV. The several guns accepted for competition will be subjected to exactly the same tests, and no other, except upon unanimous consent of the competitors and approval of the Board. The arms, after entry and acceptance, will remain in the exclusive charge and control of the Board, and, except with its consent, shall not be withdrawn.

V. The guns will be subjected to the following tests:
1st. For endurance—to be tested with one thousand (1,000) rounds, in series of one hundred rounds each, discharged rapidly, the arm to be cooled, cleaned and inspected in the intervals, and the wear and tear absolute and relative, carefully noted.

2d. To be fired fifty rounds with ammunition prepared by the Board.

3d. To be fired with defective cartridges such number of times as the Board may deem necessary.

4th. The Board reserves the right to subject all the arms to such other practical trials as may be deemed necessary to fully test their merits.

VI. Each exhibitor will be required to execute an agreement to submit his arms to the tests and conditions herein set forth.

Entries of arms may be made at any time, prior to July 8th, with Colonel Silas W. Burr, Assistant Inspector-General, 48 University Place, New York City.

GEORGE W. PALMER,
Brig.-Gen. and Command'g Gen. of Ordnance.

WILLIAM G. WARD,
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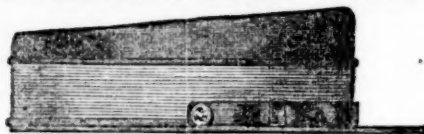
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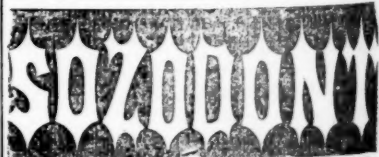
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